

The Avalanche

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CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, MAY 1, 1911.

WOMAN'S GOOD NAME.

YOUNG MAN GOES TO PRISON TO SAVE IT.

Chivalrous Course of Collegian Now Serving Three Years' Term in Sing Sing—Mississippi Boy Almost Dies When Made Victim of Mock Lynching.

To protect the good name of a woman, a young college man virtually has made a wreck of his life by allowing himself to be sent to jail for a theft of which he is innocent. The death of the woman's husband, who was a wealthy manufacturer, and a member of one of the most prominent families in New York City, has caused the wife to determine that the young man shall have justice, and she has told her story fully to a lawyer, who said he would appeal at once to Gov. Higgins for the prisoner's pardon. Carl Fisher-Hansen, the lawyer who told this story, said that on account of the prominence of both persons in the case he would not reveal their names at present, although the full details will be given when application for the pardon is made. The woman, Mr. Fisher-Hansen said, had visited his office within the last few days and told him that she and the man now in jail had been friends, and more than a year ago, when her husband returned unexpectedly, he caught the other running away. To save her from scandal the man confessed that he had broken into her home to steal, whereupon he was arrested and is now in Sing Sing serving a three years' term. The prisoner disappeared from one of the colleges when he was arrested. "I will not say what college it was," said the lawyer. "No one has ever known what became of him, as he was tried and sentenced under an assumed name." The woman in the case has also paid a penalty for her indiscretion, as a servant who knew of the affair has collected \$8,000 in blackmail from her within a few years.

FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Base Ball Leagues.

| NATIONAL LEAGUE. | | AMERICAN LEAGUE. | |
|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| New York... | 81 83 | Cincinnati... | 69 58 |
| Pittsburg... | 74 43 | St. Louis... | 46 72 |
| Chicago.... | 68 49 | Boston..... | 38 81 |
| Philadelphia. | 62 52 | Brooklyn... | 30 79 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Philadelphia | 64 44 | Boston | 53 54 |
| Chicago | 63 44 | Detroit | 51 59 |
| Cleveland | 60 49 | Washington | 46 63 |

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

| AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | W. L. | | W. L. |
| Columbus | 82 | Indianapolis | 58 65 |

WESTERN LEAGUE.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----|-------------|-------|----|
| Louisville | ...67 | 60 | Kansas City | ...38 | 84 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| WESTERN LEAGUE. | | | | | |

PLAY LYNCHING NEARLY FATAL.

Minneapolis Boy Almost Meets Death in Game with Young Playmates.

Raymond Carroll, 17 years old, a member of a wealthy family in Minneapolis, was "killed" by a playmate while playing "Indian" that he almost paid the penalty with his life. A rope was placed around the limb of a tree and he was drawn off his feet by his young playmates. They then left, leaving the boy hanging, but Rev. W. B. Riley of the First Baptist church saw the dangling form and cut it down just in time to save the boy's life.

Norway to Be Recognized.

The United States soon will recognize the sovereignty of Norway and that country will take its place among the nations. President Roosevelt will not take the initiative, but will wait until some of the first-class powers of Europe have given Norway that recognition which it has sought for many weeks and of which Sweden has tried to deprive her.

Huckleberry Pie Busts.

Mrs. Robert Jackson, keeper of a Patterson, N. J., boarding house, was scolded about the hands and face by the explosion of a large huckleberry pie. The pie had been baked without any air holes in the top and was placed upon the dinner table steaming hot. When the boarding mistress sunk a knife into the crust the pie burst with a report that could be heard all over the house.

Fever Panic in Natchez.

Discovery of nine genuine cases of yellow fever in Natchez, Miss., caused a panic in the city and State, and preparations were made for a wholesale exodus to non-infected points.

Takes Trip on Submarine.

President Roosevelt unexpectedly visited the submarine torpedo boat Plunger and spent fifty minutes beneath the waves, lashed to a stow.

Bolt Slays Couple in Bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Neeke, each over 70 years old, were killed by lightning in bed at the home of their daughter, Mrs. William O. Bering, at Pickering, Neb.

Ultimatum of the Czsr.

The Czsr. in an ultimatum forwarded to President Roosevelt, met the Japanese concessions in that he agrees to divide Sakhalin and pay Japan for the maintenance of prisoners, but he stands out firmly against any indemnity.

Predicts Record Output for Nome.

United States Assayer Fred Wing estimates the gold output of Nome for the season of 1905 at \$10,000,000. This amount will be the record for Nome, and will exceed the output of last year by \$3,000,000.

Higher Wages to Carpenters.

Six thousand union carpenters of Boston receive an increase of wages under the decision of Judge George T. Wentworth to whom, as special arbitrator, the employers and unionists submitted the question of a new working agreement.

Bay of 16 Attempts Suicide.

Henry Parak, 16 years old and a member of a gang of boy desperadoes recently broken up in Chicago, attempted to commit suicide in a cell at the Illinois state prison by trying his suspended to the bars. He was cut down by a policeman.

FRAUD IN TOBACCO TAX.

Undervaluation Estimated to Have Cost Government \$28,000,000.

The government is being cheated out of more than \$1,000,000 a year in duties on cigars and tobacco imported from Cuba, according to the United States Tobacco Journal of New York City. The Journal instances in its last issue one case of 108 bales imported through Tampa, which now is undergoing re-examination by government agents in New York. A large amount of duty is involved in this one transaction. Under the reciprocity clause of the Dingley tariff Cuban leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers pays \$1.48 a pound; all other cigar tobacco pays a duty of 28 cents a pound. According to the Tobacco Journal about 400,000,000 clear Havana cigars were manufactured last year in Cuba, each bale being made of 25 pounds. There were required for these cigars about 800,000 pounds of wrappers, which should have paid \$1,184,000 duty. The revenue returns show, however, that of 1,003,500 pounds of tobacco leaf from Cuba only \$2,704 pounds paid duty as wrappers, yielding \$70,000. Thus the government through evasion of duty lost \$1,103,000. The enormous loss under new and old tariffs not less than \$25,000,000 duty on Havana tobacco. According to the Tobacco Journal the bulk of undervaluation has occurred at Tampa.

CROPS DESTROYED BY HAIL.

Western Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota Suffer—Trains Late.

A severe rain, wind, hail and electrical storm swept over LaCrosse county, Wis., Sunday night and great damage was done. In some cases the storm took the form of a tornado, while in others the rain was so heavy that it ruined the growing crops in large sections of western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota. Traffic on the Milwaukee and Burlington roads was demoralized. At Weaver, Minn., a large section of the Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks was carried away and mail trains were run over a trestle. The wreckage on the Burlington was between Malden Rock and St. Paul and delayed all trains from that point for six hours. A small tornado is reported as having done some damage in the southwestern part of Wisconsin county, Minn. The house of Frank Sanders was destroyed and Mrs. Sanders was badly hurt. She was taken to the hospital at Rochester.

BOOTHLOCKS IN SLAVERY.

Government Investigating Facts Regarding Greek Immigrant Boys.

United States Immigration Inspector Mansfield in Omaha, Neb., caused to be brought before him a number of Greek boys from 15 to 18 years of age who are engaged in shining shoes in different parlors in that city. Inspector Mansfield believes they are in the country in violation of the laws. The boys admitted they were paid by the year and that their food and clothing were furnished by their employers. They also admitted that they came to the United States with the understanding that they were to be given this kind of employment.

ROOSTER ATTACKS A BOY.

Infuriated Fowl Tears Three-Year-Old Child's Face with Spurs.

Willie Dobson, 3 years old, was seriously injured by a rooster, N. Y., an encounter with a rooster. The bird made savage attacks on the child and drove its spurs into his face. The attack took place in front of young Dobson's home. The child was under a wagon which was left standing on the street when the rooster approached and attempted to get under it. The boy, who has long been afraid of the bird, saw him coming and was attempting to get away when the rooster attacked him.

Big Fire Loss by Lightning.

A fire of more than \$200,000 was caused by a fire in the stores of the Bush Terminal Warehouse Company in Brooklyn, N. Y. The fire was started by lightning, during a terrific storm. Filled with thousands of bales of cotton, consigned to brokers in Manhattan, the warehouse burned fiercely and stubbornly. A large number of transatlantic freight steamers were at the docks, but their captains immediately cut loose and floated out into the stream.

Caught in Railroad Trap.

Homed in by a crowd of onlookers, fifty persons at the Panhandle station in McDonald, Pa., were seriously injured. As those in the crowd were climbing into the cars of a passenger train, a freight passed on the next track and those injured were thrown against the cars in a panic which followed.

Neighbor's Pills Deadly.

Miss Jennie Kistler, a dressmaker, 28 years old, died at Allentown, Pa., of morphine poisoning. She was suffering with rheumatism and a headache, and was given by her mother, gave her morphine pills to ease the pain. Twenty-four hours later she was found unconscious, having taken all the pills.

Scalded in Wreck, May Die.

An extra freight train on the Michigan division of the Lake Shore road was wrecked just outside Toledo, Ohio. The engine and four cars were derailed. Engineer Weidenbeck and Fireman Fletcher of Elkhart, Ind., were pinned under the engine and so badly scalded that they may die.

Louisville Bank Is Closed.

The Western National Bank of Louisville has been closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington. The failure was not a surprise, as on May 20 the bank's statement showed a reserve fund of only 14 per cent, and the business of the institution had fallen off steadily since then.

Arrests in Cotton Leak Scandal.

Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., Moses Haas and Frederick A. Peckham have been indicted by a federal grand jury in connection with the investigation into the cotton crop report leak scandal, and the latter has been arrested and placed in jail in Saratoga county, New York, in default of bail.

Bloody Massacre of Jews.

A savage massacre of Jews in Blinitok, Russia, is reported. The authorities attempt to minimize the horrors of the attack, saying that a total of forty dead, while witnesses say the attack was most sanguinary.

Big Bargain at St. Louis.

The United States government building at St. Louis, erected at a cost of \$300,000, has been sold to a wrecking company for \$10,000. The steel trusses in the structure alone cost \$100,000.

At the Portsmouth Conference.

At the Portsmouth conference Baron Komura has presented new proposals, based on the division of Sakhalin Island and the payment of money by Russia for the care of prisoners and other matters.

Apache Indians on Warpath.

The Apaches from Arizona, believed to be under the leadership of the blood-thirsty "Apache King," who has given

the government nearly as much trouble as Geronimo, have broken out and are terrorizing the settlers in New Mexico. Horses and mules have been stolen and ranchmen driven from "Borrow County" in the vicinity, and late reports tell of the burning of barns, crops and other property.

GREAT RUSH OF BUILDING.

Increase in New York that Inspectors Can Not Keep Up.

Building operations in New York have increased to such enormous proportions within the last six months that the forces of the borough building department are unable to take care of the work and an appeal has been made to the authorities for an appropriation sufficient to double the force of inspectors, clerks and other employees. One of the most interesting features in the situation is the fact that the greatest increase in building has been shown in Manhattan. Since rapid transit lines pushed into outlying districts it had been generally expected that building operations on Manhattan Island were decreasing rapidly, but figures submitted by the department of buildings show that the reverse is true. It is shown that from Jan. 1 to June 22, 1905, plans filed in Manhattan represent a greater cost than in the other four boroughs combined. The excess in Manhattan amounts to \$14,278,428. From Jan. 1 to June 22 there were filed in Manhattan 2,421 plans for new buildings and alterations, representing a cost of \$60,100,110. This is nearly as large an amount of work as has been recorded in the department during years since 1900.

CLOUDBURST IS FATAL TO NINE.

Much Property Wrecked in the Rhode Canyon, Colo., through which ordinarily a small stream of water runs, converted the canyon into a raging torrent, which swept through the towns of Berwind and Tobacco, wrecking everything in its path and drowning at least nine persons. The property loss is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars, suffered mostly by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Southern Railway Company. The former company has mines and coke ovens scattered all along between the two mining towns of Berwind and Tobacco, and although they were situated mostly on each side of the flood the railways connecting the different properties of the company were practically ruined and the loss in this particular will be immense. The railroad company had a line running up the mountain and the road was nearly washed out. From all directions are coming reports of the disastrous effects of the storm, which enveloped Trinidad and the territory adjacent to miles.

PLAN TO INCREASE ARMY.

Country May Be Put on War Footing.

It is planned by the officials of the War Department to put the army of the United States on a war footing of 250,000 men. A scheme with this end in view will be submitted to Congress at its next session. It has been under consideration for several weeks by officers of the department and they now have the plan in tangible form. The regular army now consists of 100,000 men, but it can be expanded to 100,000 by filling up the companies of the regiments to their maximum strength. The new plan contemplates the creation of a "regular reserve" of 40,000 men, which would consist of the discharged soldiers, who would be placed on file in the War Department and who could be pressed into service at a moment's notice. They would be paid \$3 per month for keeping in touch with the department. The new plan includes the creation of a national reserve of 100,000 men, whose addresses would be filed with the department. They would be paid \$3 per year. Then the national guard would bring the fighting strength of the army up to 250,000 men.

PAT CROWE ESCAPES AGAIN.

Alleged Kidnaping Rinder Officer by Jumping Through Window.

Pat Crowe, the alleged kidnaping officer, was undoubtedly in the hands of the police of Council Bluffs the other night, and made his escape by jumping through the window of a fast moving street car. True to his reputation the fugitive has not been seen since. Late in the afternoon he was seen attempting to arrest three men in a buggy on suspicion of being engaged in a hold-up. In the melee two of the men fell out of the vehicle and their pistols were knocked from their hands. En route to jail one of the men made a fly leap through a car window and escaped. From descriptions the police recognized Crowe as the missing man.

Typhothetic Will Stand Together.

Thirty-three printing establishments are pledged to face a strike of 600 members of the Chicago Typographical Union rather than introducing the eight-hour day in shops controlled by the Chicago Typothetic. The members of the Typothetic decided to stand together for the "open shop" and the nine-hour work day.

Railroad Frowns on Debt.

The Rock Island road has issued a bulletin in which it states that it will not stand for garnishment of the wages of its employees. The order states that the first time an employee permits his wages to be garnished he will be suspended and for a second offense of this kind will be discharged.

Slow Father-in-Law Hanged.

Henry Honsack, convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, August Hapfel, was hanged in the rear of the city jail in St. Louis. Honsack maintained his innocence until the last and his wife, the daughter of the murdered man, remained firm in the belief that her husband was the victim of circumstantial evidence.

Chicago Highwayman Slays.

In resisting a highwayman in the street in the heart of the Hyde Park residence district of Chicago, Mrs. F. A. Mize was shot to death. The murderer escaped with Mrs. Mize's purse, containing an unknown sum of money.

Pawnbroker Is Murdered.

Samuel Studinski, a fur buyer and pawnbroker, was found dead in his place of business in Lewistown, Mont., having been beaten to death. While robbery is believed to have been the motive, there is an element of mystery in the tragedy.

Couple Slain for Money.

That two murders were committed for the purpose of robbery is revealed after a careful investigation of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Theodore Holden and his wife Bertha in Cleveland.

Responsible for Gunboat Explosion.

The court of inquiry found that the explosion on the gunboat Bennington was due to the negligence of Edwin Wade and three enlisted men who were killed.

Three Trainmen Killed.

Three trainmen were killed in a head-on collision between two Union Pacific freight trains, one and a half miles east of Rossville, Kan.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Little Girl Shot Dead by Boy—Affairs of Filled Vicksburg Bank Are Badly Tangled—Farmer's Son Is Kidnaped—Trolley Wreck Near Lansing.

Hanna McQuade, 7 years old, lies dead at her home in Detroit, with a bullet from a small rifle in her brain, and in the room, 11 years old, is a prisoner on a murder charge. The boy admits the shooting and declares it was an accident, but companions of the girl declare he did it purposely because he was not allowed to ride in his buggy. The shooting occurred in Greenfield township, just outside the city. The little girl, with her two sisters, Mary, aged 12 years, and Myrtle, aged 10, and Blanche McQuade, were driving when they met five boys. A neighbor says that the boys asked if they might "hitch on," and when refused permission did so anyway. The girls whipped up their horse, and two shots were fired. Little Hannah fell dead in the lap of her sister Mary. All the boys were arrested later.

Vicksburg Bank Affairs Badly Mixed.

The committee of stockholders of the wrecked Vicksburg bank, who were appointed to learn the exact state of affairs of the institution, held a meeting with Receiver Monroe of the bank. Mr. Monroe stated that the bank was in a deplorable condition and it will be a long time before things can be straightened out. The failure is due, Mr. Monroe says, to loaning money on unsecured paper by Mr. Page, the president. Mr. Monroe refuses to make a statement at this time as to the approximate amount of money loaned. He commends Cashier Kepp on the manner in which he conducted the affairs during the run on the bank. He concluded his talk by saying that the affairs were so badly tangled that it would be a long time before a dividend could be declared, if one is declared at all.

Farmer's Son Is Kidnaped.

Carl Miller, aged 11, son of George Miller, a farmer of Urania, has been kidnaped. His father was at work a short distance from the house, and his mother and two younger children went to Ypsilanti, leaving Carl to look up the house and go to a neighbor's. Several neighbors saw the child, but he refused to let the boy go. Forty dollars in cash and several hundred dollars in certificates of deposit also are missing. Another house a mile north also was entered and money taken. It is believed that the burglars either are holding the child for ransom, or were recognized by him and dared not leave him as a witness.

Smothered by a Cave-In.

Mr. J. J. Standish, wife of one of the owners of the Menominee Herald-Leader, had a rib broken and sustained other injuries. Mrs. Leo Harmon was also injured and another woman was thrown out and bruised some. The front tire exploded while the machine was going at good speed and it went into the ditch, turning over. All three women had a narrow escape from being killed.

Street Car Wreck Kills.

One man was killed and six persons were seriously injured in a street car accident at Detroit. A car and trailer loaded with passengers, headed by St. John's people, who were returning home from an afternoon ball game, near Detroit the trailer was derailed by an obstruction on the track and thrown into a ditch. Many of the passengers were caught under the heavy car and crushed.

Within Our Borders.

Eddie Ferry commenced suit in the Circuit Court against the American Suction Gas Producer Company of Lansing for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries, alleged to have been received while in the company's employ.

In the Arrest of Joseph Phillips, alias Myers, Sherman and Harris, charged with burglarizing the fur store of G. S. Weinberg, the Grand Rapids police believe they have a much-wanted criminal and a very clever thief.

Merchants of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor have been victimized by a clever forger for some time.

Checks were drawn on the Union Bank Company of St. Joseph in favor of William Hathbone. The alleged crook escaped.

In a destructive blaze at Muskegon Heights the entire plant of the Michigan-Washing Machine Company, together with all contents, was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$25,000.

The fire was started by an explosion of a naphtha tank caused by a small blaze started from a lighted cigarette. In the tank were over 100 gallons of naphtha and the explosion gave the fire a good start which the fire fighters were not able to overcome. The building was partly protected by insurance and the loss will not be great.

That he might see the West, Julius, the 17-year-old son of Stephen Starbuck of Gravel, raised potatoes and saved his money. His parents vigorously opposed his trip. He recently cashed his certificate of deposit and disappeared, taking a Pere Marquette train from Gravel. His father tried to head him off at Ludington, but was unsuccessful. The first news received of the boy was a telegram from Burlington, Iowa, stating that he had fallen under a train and was fatally injured, asking what disposition to make of the body. Although only 17 years old, the boy is six feet six inches tall.

If marriage is a failure it took Nelson Holmstrom of Galien almost eighty years to find it out. His wife, Louisa Holmstrom, just within touch of the eightieth milestone, he says, is cruel to him, and he asks for a divorce.

John P. Katter, a Bay City baker, committed suicide by hanging himself with a clothline to the rafters of his place. His daughter discovered him when his body was still warm, but physicians were unable to revive him. He was 57 years old and had been in ill health for some time and became despondent over his inability to work.

The 11-year-old son of Alex Sobole, living nine miles northeast of Marquette, was killed by tying a rope with which he was leading a cow around his waist. The boy was found mutilated some two hours after he left the house.

George Harris was killed while engaged in lowering a grunary on the farm of Alexis Reed, in Kimball township. The building was resting on four jacks to be lowered, when it unexpectedly slid and caught Harris squarely on the neck as he was attempting to get out of the way. Mrs. Reed and her son were also caught under the falling building and injured, but not seriously. Harris was killed instantly.

The movement of the greatest peach crop this State has ever known has begun.

Laverock's screen door factory in Owosso suffered a loss of several thousand dollars by fire. The origin of the fire is yet unknown.

The body of a stranger was found a few rods from the Grand Trunk depot in Battle Creek, with his head completely severed from the body. It is impossible to identify the man.

As a result of burns received while she was playing with matches, little 7-year-old Nina Crooks, daughter of David Crooks of Muskegon, is in a serious condition and may not recover.

Four-year-old Marion Simmons was suffocated to death and her mother, Mrs. Harry Simmons, is in a precarious condition as the result of a gasoline stove explosion which set the Simmons home afire in Lansing.

David Hughes, at the risk of his own life, saved Miss Elsie Reeder, aged 20, of Chicago from drowning in Indian lake near the Vicksburg bank. Hughes was in bathing and disappeared in water before her depth. Hughes happened to be passing and jumped after her.

The contested will of the late Mrs. Mary Stockdale, who left \$850,000 to charities in Detroit and Buffalo, was disallowed in the probate court in Flint. The court held that there was a subsequent will. The contest over the estate will be continued by the heirs, who are nieces and nephews scattered through New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

Taking advantage of the jam in the street cars, a dancing girl, who carried a \$250 diamond stud from the shirt bosom of Moses Price, a cigar manufacturer, in St. Joseph, and leaped from the car going at full speed. Price started in pursuit of the crook, and after a chase of a mile captured him, recovered his property and turned the prisoner over to the police. He gave his name as James Wallingford of Chicago.

In Blended Deputy Sheriff Holt and Shaw arrested Thompson, Beck and another whisky for Fred Parsons, an habitual drunkard. When Deputy Shaw was unlocking the jail the prisoner turned and ran. Deputy Holt ordered him to halt and warned him by shooting three times in the air without results, when the fourth time he shot Beck in the leg. The wounded man was cared for and Sheriff Holt took him to Adrian.

Crop conditions in this State are thus reviewed in the government's weekly report: Corn, beans, buckwheat and sugar beets made good growth and are generally promising, but continued showers causing some blight in late potatoes, and slightly delaying completion of oat harvest; soil in excellent condition for fall plowing, which is becoming general; apple prospect continues to decline, but peaches generally very promising.

In an automobile accident in Menominee Mrs. Wanda Harmon, wife of one of the owners of the Menominee Herald-Leader, had a rib broken and sustained other injuries. Mrs. Leo Harmon was also injured and another woman was thrown out and bruised some. The front tire exploded while the machine was going at good speed and it went into the ditch, turning over. All three women had a narrow escape from being killed.

John Strang, 40 years old, a miner employed at the White Sulphur mine, Bay City, died in Mercy hospital after suffering with a broken back for two weeks. Savage besides sustained internal injuries, his intestines being ruptured. The severance of the spinal cord was complete and physicians said the only reason he lived three weeks was because the complete paralysis of his body below the waist nullified the effects of the intestinal rupture.

Mrs. Joseph Yorker and Mrs. Edgar Cox were drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat on Lake Nottawasaga near Copper Harbor, and Mrs. William B. Boylston is not expected to live, having been pulled out of the water in a dying condition. Edgar Cox witnessed the accident from a dock on the shore and has since been missing. His body may be found in the lake, as it is feared he may have fainted and fallen into the water upon seeing his wife's boat being capsized. The bodies were recovered and plunged into the lake. All the victims lived at Lapeer.

After being separated thirty-three years, each thinking the other had died many years ago, John James of Montreal, Canada, and Robert James of Rapid River, brothers, were reunited at Rapid River. The Montreal man learned of the existence of his brother through a conversation on a train while passing through Rapid River, and after a chance acquaintance, and stopped at the next station to return. Neither could recognize the other when they met on the street, but identification was made by means of a scar on the arm of the older brother from a wound inflicted by the other when the boys were in play.

Mrs. Julia E. Hackley, widow of Philanthropist Charles H. Hackley, died in Muskegon after suffering many months with a cancer of the stomach. Her body will be held to determine the nature of the malady. Her fight against death has been heroic. On Jan. 10 she was taken ill and since never has left her couch. On Feb. 12 her husband passed away and she was unable to attend the funeral. The beginning of the end was seen a few days ago when she gradually passed into coma and has kept it only by the use of strong restoratives. Mrs. Hackley came to Muskegon in 1893. Here she met her future husband, then a humble sawmill worker. They were married on Oct. 3, 1894. Since then Mrs. Hackley had witnessed the amazing career of one of the largest of Michigan's fortunes. By the terms of Mr. Hackley's will she was to receive half of his \$7,400,000, with the provision that at her death one-half was to go to local charity or some worthy educational institution.

Alex H. Van Keuren of Howell, who for the past two and one-half years has been on the battleship Wisconsin, has been on a cruise around China, Japan and the Philippines. He has just returned to Howell, on his way to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, where he will prepare himself for the position of naval architect.

John Van Keuren is 24 years old and graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis in 1903, standing one of the two highest in the class.

John Barney, a farmer living north of Kalamazoo, lost two large barns by fire. The barns were both filled with hay and wheat and in the stock as well as a large amount of farming implements. Four horses were also burned to death in one of the barns. The loss is estimated at \$8,000.

Edward Green of Muskegon, an employee in the erection of Muskegon's new federal building, sustained serious and possibly fatal injuries by falling from the wall of the building and striking his head first on a steel girder in the foundation, fifteen feet below. Green was picked up unconscious. His fall was caused by a derrick slipping.

CZAR SAYS HIS LAST WORD.

Refuses to Pay Indemnity, but Proposes Division of Sakhalin.

Emperor Nicholas has spoken his last word in reply to the Japanese ultimatum demanding \$500,000,000 for half of the island of Sakhalin. His final proposal is to cede a portion of the island to Japan and to make liberal reimbursement for the care of Russian prisoners. He flatly refuses to pay a cent of tribute.

The meeting of envoys at Portsmouth Saturday was adjourned until Monday, and later until Tuesday, at the request of Baron Komura.

Russia declares that she has met Japan more than half way, and has proved to the world the sincerity of her desire for peace, but that she would rather fight than pay an indemnity. On this point Russia has not changed her opinion one half's breadth.

Russians' last answer was communicated to Ambassador Meyer, who at once informed the President. No stone was left unturned and no effort was

BOY-TIME

Just for a day in dear old boy-time
Back to the river's edge where willows
grow,
Where shadow deep and sunbeam inter-
laced
And water lilies in the bayous blew.
The narrow path thro' fragrant mea-
dows stealing,
That led to distant wood, dank, cool
and sweet,
Where ran the creek with silvery laugh-
ter pealing,
And rippled softly at my bare, brown
feet.
I'd like to listen to the song birds calling
And hear again the sad-voiced whil-
poorwill.
Where 'round the place the shadows
gaunt were falling—
Calling to its mate beyond the hill.
I'm sick of factory's frown and grimy
city,
The greed of man that everlastingly
lives;
I want to go where sacrifice and pity
Are lost in what the dream of boy-time
gives!
—New York Globe.

FLIPPING THE COIN.

ALTON brought the automobile
to a stop at the crest of a hill.
Below was a vista of green
fields and winding white roads. Be-
yond, the rugged blue of hills stood
out sharply against the sky.
"Isn't it splendid, Dan?" said Alicia,
with appreciative enthusiasm. "I didn't
really know there were such bits of
landscape about here."
Alton settled back comfortably on
the cushions. With studied delibera-
tion he lighted a cigar and puffed
away several moments before he turned
to the girl.
"I thought I'd stop in the pleasant-
est spot I know of," he explained.
"Well, probably stay here for some
time."
"Indeed?" she said.
"We shall stay here until you de-
cide," he affirmed.
"Decide what?" she asked.
"Decide to answer the question I
asked you a short time since; the one,
in fact, I have asked you repeatedly
during the last year."
Alicia frowned.
"You develop determination rather
suddenly," she observed.
"Exactly," he returned, stolidly.
"Well," she said, "you may as well
go on. I'm not ready to answer you
yet."
"Alton," he said, gravely, "it's not
fair to treat me in this way. You
should give me an answer, one way or
the other."
"And another answer would be quite
welcome after this patient wait of
yours," she mocked.
"Did I say so?" he asked, quick-
ly.
"It is evident I'm not worth waiting
for," she said, looking positively across
the valley.
"You are worth waiting for, for-
ever," he declared, stoutly, "but I
don't fail to keep me in suspense like
this. You know as well now as you
ever will."
"There are pros and cons to be
weighed thoroughly before I decide,"
she said. "A man always thinks a wo-
man can decide offhand a matter of the
greatest import."
Alton's eyes twinkled.
"Heaven forbid!" he muttered.
Alicia flashed him an angry glance.
"We may as well be going," she
said with some constraint. "It's grow-
ing late."
"I haven't my answer yet," Alton
reminded her.
"If you intend to wait for that, I'll
walk home," she said.
Alton sat erect and knocked the
ashes from his cigar. He drew a pen-
ny from his pocket and laid it on his
knee with exaggerated care.
"I've a proposition to make," he said,
slowly. "It seems that you have no
intention of definitely settling this mat-
ter. Therefore, suppose we let Fate de-
cide it with the turn of this coin. If
it comes 'head,' you'll marry me in
June; if 'tail,' I'll leave the field to
other suitors. Is it agreed?"
The girl turned her eyes and gazed
at him silently. There was unuttera-
ble scorn in that look.
"We'd better go back," she said,
lily.
Alton turned the automobile and
they sped homeward over the hard
white roads. Alicia sat silently beside
him. Her head was turned away, but
he could see the angry color in her
cheek.
Instead of being crushed, as it was
meant he should have been, he seemed
vastly amused. For some time he
made no attempt to resume conver-
sation.
"Alton," he said at length, "have I
blundered again? Are you angry?"
"I didn't think you were capable of
such a thing," she said, wrathfully.
"You have said my answer meant ev-
erything in the world to you; but how
much do you care if you are willing to
leave it to the turn of a coin?"
"Everything," he said imperturbably.
"You can't, or you'd never have sug-
gested such a hazard," she declared.
"I was desperate," he said with be-
coming meekness.
"Perhaps we'd best say nothing more
about it," she said.
"And, with all this I haven't my an-
swer," he complained.
Alicia's face was calmly disdainful.
"Dan," she said, "it seems to me you
might guess, after what has happened,
what my answer will be. If you were
willing to leave it to all chance—"
"Chance?" he cried, "the chance
of a coin's turn."

THE BENNINGTON DISASTER.



THE U. S. GUNBOAT BENNINGTON.

The explosion on the United States gunboat Bennington at San Diego, in which one officer and more than fifty men were killed, has been attributed to a defect in the boiler. The discussion of the disaster shows a tendency toward putting the blame on a bad system rather than upon mere accident. Carelessness of individuals, says the San Francisco Argonaut. It is pointed out that the act of 1890 amalgamated engineer officers with line officers in response to a general demand, inspired by social considerations. Engineers didn't like to be called engineers, and so a law was passed transferring them to ensigns, lieutenants, etc. But those line officers soon showed tendencies toward shouldering the more practical duties of their positions upon their subordinates, the warrant machinists, they themselves merely tossing the job. But good warrant machinists are scarce; trained engineers are scarce. In six years the number of trained engineers has diminished from 181 to about 120. Fifty-seven of these are on shore duty. Thus, it is said, the engine rooms of our vessels are undermanned. Eight years ago the Bennington carried two trained engineer officers, one of whom had had twenty-three years' experience. The officer in charge of the Bennington's engines on the date of the explosion was a youth not yet 26, graduated from Annapolis in 1902. It is said, further, that there were no warrant machinists on the Bennington—only machinists' mates, who get \$40 to \$70 a month. The Army and Navy Journal admits that the law of 1890 has "impaired engineer efficiency throughout the navy."

plained. "Kindly examine it carefully
and tell me what you find."
Alicia bent over the penny.
"Why it's—it's 'heads' on both sides,
Dan," she said.
"That's the chance I took," he said.
"Shall we leave it to the coin now?"
Alicia was looking across the fields.
"If you like, Dan," she said.
—New York Daily News.

INDIAN BASKET-MAKING.

How the Big Demand Has Lowered
the Quality of Supply.

It is becoming more and more difficult,
it is said, to secure finely woven
Indian baskets, and consequently to
form collections of the basketry of the
aboriginal American. Fewer of the
fine baskets are being made and the
number of those who desire to make
collections is increasing, says the New
York Tribune. It is estimated that
baskets valued at \$5,000,000 have been
taken from California and Arizona
within the last two years. Not all of
these, however, were of the kind
sought by the most exacting collectors.
So heavy has been the demand that
the southwest has been well-nigh de-
pleted of the finer baskets. Most of
the baskets now obtainable are made
hurriedly and to fulfill the demands
made by collectors. The Indians do not
spend the same amount of time upon
them as when they made baskets to be
handed down as heirlooms. In some
cases it is not possible for them to find
the durable grasses which they once
used, for civilization has extinguished
them.

Some of the earlier baskets were the
products of months of labor. Many of
these cannot be bought for less than
\$25, and as high as \$1,000 has been
paid for specimens. The kind of basket
that can be bought for \$1.50 or \$2 is
not the kind which the experienced col-
lector will accept. He wants a basket
which illustrates the artistic taste and
the skill of a tribe, not a "hot boiler."

At one time basket-making was an
art carried on by all the tribes of Pa-
cific Coast Indians from Alaska to
Mexico. At present the tribes of Ari-
zona make most of the baskets. The
Mohave, or Hopi, and the Apaches make
many baskets and plaques. The Pimas
and Maricopas formerly made fine bas-
kets and some of the former do to-day.
The Pimas learned the art from the
Maricopas when the latter sought shel-
ter among them from the slaughter of
the Yumas, about 100 years ago. The
Maricopas have allowed their basket
weaving to cease, while the Pimas are
again taking it up.

The cheap modern baskets have
heavy fibers and coarse stitches or
strands. The choicest baskets and
those sought by the connoisseur are
definitely woven with mellow-colored
markings and soft, flexible strands.
The latter are so well put together that
they will hold water. It is said to be
almost out of the question to form a
complete collection of baskets and to
make a collection of fifty or sixty good
ones showing the different stages of
development means hundreds of miles
of travel to the reservations and the
expenditure of much money and much
speech in coaxing the remnants of the
old tribes to part with their woven
treasures.

No Time for Athletics
Japanese students and schoolboys
twenty years ago had no appreciation
of athletics. They took too serious a
view of their duties to waste on games
the time that might be devoted to
studies and they had to be driven by
their early English professors and
teachers into the playgrounds as
though to a disagreeable task. Now
they take a keen interest in rowing,
lawn tennis and baseball, though crick-
et with its long periods of enforced
inactivity does not appeal to them.

THE MEASURER OF MEN.

BERTILLON TELLS ORIGIN OF
HIS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM.

Human Measurement and Finger
Prints—Characteristic Shapes and
Dimensions of Bones of Each In-
dividual—Measurements Which
Vary.

"I learned the foundations of my
finger print knowledge from the Eng-
lish."

This striking and at the same time
characteristically modest utterance
was made to me in an interview, says
a writer in the London Daily Express,
by M. Alphonse Bertillon, the great
French anthropometrical expert, the
man whose name is closely associat-
ed with the world over with the identifi-
cation of criminals by measurements
and finger prints.

M. Bertillon was from the
witness box at Bow street, where he
had been giving some of his deadly
finger print evidence with regard to
the recent ghastly crop of Paris mur-
ders.

In appearance M. Bertillon is the
serene thinker rather than the man
of action, the scientist of the clois-
ter rather than the public figure of
the forum. To talk with him is to
see that he has thought out the finger
print system bit by bit, arch by arch,
loop by loop, whorl by whorl, even
as he has thought out the science of
anthropometry millimeter by mill-
imeter.

A high forehead, a well balanced
brow, a thin oval face, a pair of se-
rene dark eyes, a dark mustache, ob-
viously French, but not too pronoun-
ced, a curl, a trim dark beard, a com-
plexion strongly reminiscent of
parchment, long and delicate fingers,
a tallish, lightish frame, and the rib-
bon of the Legion of Honor almost
imperceptible on the lapel of his coat
—such, in brief, is M. Alphonse Ber-
tillon, the terror of criminals.

"Do you think, M. Bertillon," I
asked him, "that the science of mea-
surements will ever supplant the sci-
ence of finger prints?"

"No," he answered, very quietly.
"I think the human measurement sys-
tem will supplement and assist the
finger print system, in the ultimate
marking down and tabulating of prac-
tically every known or potential
criminal in the civilized world. The
sister sciences will go hand in hand."

"The science that is based upon
the fact that each different individual
has among his bones certain charac-
teristic shapes and dimensions will
march forward in union with the sci-
ence which arises from the circum-
stance that the finger prints of prac-
tically everybody are different from
the finger prints of anybody else.
Both these truths and the application
of them in every day criminal search
and detection have been of enormous
service to us in France, and have
helped to rid respectable society of
many of the human harpies who prey
upon it."

"And what led you to take up the
study and practice of finger print sci-
ence?"
"Reading of the work of Herschel
and Galton, I looked into what they
were doing as pioneers of the finger
print system. I became deeply in-
terested. I soon found that they
were right, and I started collecting
finger prints of friends and of criminals
myself.
The recent classification at the British
Patent Office shows that cooking is
the popular subject of invention
having been the subject of 3,775 British
patents in forty-eight years, or an
average of seventy-three a year. Um-
brellas brought out 1,457 inventions
and hats 1,411. Invention tends to run
in grooves, 1896 and 1897 reflecting the
enormous development in cycles, while
motor vehicle inventions have doubled
since 1900."

Much interest has been awakened
among naturalists by the discovery of
a species of white or polar bear living
inland in the northwestern part of
British Columbia. A mounted speci-
men has been in possession of the Car-
negie Museum for nine years, but only
lately was its true character recog-
nized. It had been regarded as an
albino black bear, but William T.
Hornaday has shown that it is really a
specimen of the white polar bear. The
specimen is 4½ feet long and 27 inches
in height. No living bear of this spe-
cies is in captivity, but efforts are now
making to capture one or more for the
New York Zoological Park.

Tea drinking is an acquired habit,
and M. Jules Rudolph expresses the
belief that it would not be difficult to
transfer our liking for Chinese tea to
any one of various infusions having
the same effect in aiding digestion and
stimulating the nervous system. Some
of these infusions of leaves and flow-
ers have been known to us as medi-
cines. Camomile, veronica, sage, anis-
onella, horehound and wintergreen are
among the locally well known of many
common plants yielding agreeable teas,
and Paraguay tea and false tea are
already much used in South America.
M. Rudolph looks upon Roman cam-
omile as an especially promising tea
substitute. He has found the unknown
tea of the taragon to be very pleas-
ant, and it is useful in stomach weak-
ness.

The recent use of copper sulphate
for the disinfection of reservoirs and
the destruction of algae and noxious
germs in water has led to much dis-
cussion of the old idea that copper is
dangerous to health. Dr. George T.
Moore of the Department of Agricul-
ture maintains that a change has come
over scientific opinion on this subject.
Strange as it may seem, he says, there
is not an authentic case of copper poi-
soning on record, either in this country
or abroad, and he adds that toxicol-
ogists and physiologists who have suf-
ficiently studied the subject agree that
copper, in the amount used for purifi-
cation of water, is harmless. On account
of the many defects in the practical
use of filtration plants, Dr. Moore re-
gards purification of water supplies by
copper as a preferable method, or at
least as a safe auxiliary.

Grabbed Him
Mr. Soashlist—Do you know any-
thing about this co-operative house-
keeping?
Miss Elderleigh—Oh, John, this is so
sudden?—Cleveland Leader.

Don't knock at every fellow who is
a little more progressive than you are.

To the comfort of peace-loving citi-
zens and to the terror of evil doers,
he it known that there has long ex-
isted between Paris and Scotland
Yard a real, deep seated entente cor-
diale.

COMFORTS OF VILLAGE LIFE.

The Growing Movement of People to
Small Towns and Rural Districts.

We are returning to village life,
though a generation ago it was
thought by city people a form of in-
tellectual and social stagnation.
From 1880 to 1890 cities of 25,000 in-
habitants or more grew almost twice
as fast as the United States as a
whole. From 1890 to 1900 the growth
of the cities was slower. For ex-
ample, towns of at least 2,000 in-
habitants, from 1880 to 1890 grew a little
more than four times as fast as rural
communities, whereas from 1890 to
1900 the growth was only two and a
half times as fast. The next census
in 1910 will probably show a decided
increase in the relative rate of rural
growth. It must be remembered, too,
that a large majority of the immi-
grants have remained in the cities.
It is plain that the villages are more
than holding their own as dwelling
places for Americans.

What has acted upon the inhabi-
tants of villages to keep them at
home? Since 1894 there has been
an amazing material improvement in
cities, and a constantly increasing
business activity to attract able and
energetic men. Yet a return to na-
ture is going on, and it is because vil-
lage life is not only becoming more
attractive to those who have known
no other, but is also drawing people
who have long lived in cities. Men
return after years of turmoil in great
towns to pass their last days in the
peace of their native villages. Mean-
while, the conditions that make the
returned wanderers content are keep-
ing the village youths at home.

There are villages of 1,500 inhabi-
tants or fewer, fully 125 miles from
New York, a distance by rail of
scarcely three hours. A generation
ago the villagers, to reach the near-
est large cities, had to go by tedious
way trains at twenty miles an hour
or from twenty to fifty miles to take
an express train. Railway service is
greatly improved, and with the im-
proved service have come cheaper
postal facilities—prompt and fre-
quent mails, and more rural mail
service supplementary to the work of
the railway postoffice.

Metropolitan newspapers now ap-
pear at the breakfast table in villages
more than 200 miles from the points
of publication. One great railway
line has a special system for rural
delivery by which packages are car-
ried forty or fifty miles for five cents,
and thus the shops of a great city
are brought to the doors of many
thousands of villagers.

The trolley car has knit together
hundreds of villages, giving them
cheaper and more rapid communica-
tion with one another and with the
next market town. Telephone serv-
ice is cheaper and more satisfactory
than in most large cities. Scores of
villages have within twenty years
provided cheap electric lighting sys-
tems, conducted as an adjunct to the
public water supply system. Com-
fort, health and safety have increas-
ed through purer and more abundant
water. In southern Pennsylvania
and on the northern edge of Dela-
ware, where many rapid streams
from hill countries provide plenty of
water power, deserted mill sites have
been bought up and the water is now
used to generate electricity, which
supplies both light and power, not
only to neighboring villages, but to
many farms. Within a few years the
country roads in the neighborhood
will probably be as well lighted as
village streets.—World's Work.

An Oriental Nation.

There does not today lie in Japan
in international affairs, any appeal to
the good sense or right thinking of
the people at large, as in England,
America, or the greater part of Eu-
rope, from the designs or decision of
the ruling class; and in my opinion
persons who disseminate throughout
the West the contrary view, even in-
directly, are either mistakenly ignor-
ant or false to the fundamental stand-
ards of Western civilization. We
seem in danger of going widely astray
in certain directions. There is noth-
ing that I can see in the act of a
father murdering his children in or-
der to go to war, or a mother enter-
ing the Yoshiwara that her husband
may fight for his country, except a
somewhat revolting reversion to a
barbarism still latent in the race.
Acts of similar self-sacrifice, differ-
ently expressed, are common to all
nationalities in similar times. The
plain truth is that the time is still
far off when Japan can be dealt with
except as an Oriental nation, and
diplomatic intercourse or policy that
does not keep this in view runs the
risk of committing an error that may
be very grave in its consequences.—
Thomas F. Millard in Scribner's.

The Pay of College Athletes.

The most difficult questions that
now assail the management of the
American colleges are how to pay the
professors larger salaries and how to
make the athletes work for nothing.
The latter question is the harder of
the two. Mr. Carnegie has helped
with the problem of the professors' pay, and several of the older univer-
sities are raising big funds to the same
end; but to keep the athletes from
drawing salaries is a more compli-
cated matter. It is accepted in all the
colleges that players and contestants
in intercollegiate games must be
amateurs; players, that is, who do
not play, and have never played, for
hire. Just as the Elkins law drives
the railroad lawyers to the conceit-
ing of devices whereby unlawful re-
bates may lawfully be paid, and
drives freight-agents to dark trans-
actions and unrevealed bargains, so
the acceptances of the law of ama-
teurs seems to drive the college law-
yers and the team managers to de-
vices by which useful amateurs may
lawfully be hired, or may be paid
recompenses without their being
subject to public knowledge.—Harper's
Weekly.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 2, 1902.

The Captivity of Judah.—2 Chronicles
36:11-21.

Golden Text.—Be sure your sin will
find you out.—Numbers 32:23.

There was a Hebrew king in Jerusa-
lem for about 500 years. Under David
and Solomon the kingdom was a very
powerful one and the people became
wealthy. But even in the time of Solo-
mon decay commenced. It began with
the great king himself, who took many
heathen princesses into his harem and
was led by them to give countenance to
idolatry.

Under Solomon's successor the king-
dom was divided and much of the
wealth which David and Solomon had
accumulated in Jerusalem was carried
off by the King of Egypt.

The ten northern tribes, called the
Kingdom of Israel, went from bad to
worse and after about 250 years of in-
dependence they were carried off into
captivity by the King of Assyria.

The people of Judah had a more
checked experience, sometimes prosper-
ing greatly and becoming powerful, at
other times suffering from oppression
or from internal disorders. They pro-
spered always when they were loyal to
God, and disloyalty always brought
them into trouble.

In spite of vigorous efforts after re-
form by some of the kings the general
tendency in Judah, also, was down-
wards. Finally things got so bad that
the Jews as a people no longer repre-
sented the ideals which they had been
chosen to uphold before the world. As
a nation their usefulness was gone. In-
stead, as a nation, they misrepres-
ented God to the rest of the world. They
called themselves God's people, and by
their acts brought discredit upon Him.
Neither Phoenicians, nor Egyptians, nor
Assyrians, nor Babylonians could be led
to believe in God, the powerful creator,
and just ruler of the world, by the ex-
ample of a people who worshiped idols
and were unjust and immoral. And it
was not until the time of the Jews that
people still claimed that God was
their God, so much the worse for them.
They must be destroyed, as a nation, to
show to the world that God did not ap-
prove of their doings. Therefore, as God
had used them about 900 years before to
destroy the nations of Palestine that
were an offense to Him, so now He
raised up another nation to conquer them.

In a sense they were still to remain
God's people, for from them was to come
the great Prophet, and Saviour of the
world, Jesus Christ. But hereafter they
were God's people more in a race sense
than in a national sense. Some of the
truth remained true to the high religious
ideals which they had held. Some men
like Jeremiah, and his followers were
the truest representatives of God in the
world. Some members of the Jewish
race knew more of God and served Him
better than any Gentile. And Daniel
and others of his sort were to teach the
Gentiles about God, unhampered by the
spectacle of an evil, idol-worshipping
people, who yet claimed to be God's people.
In our present lesson we see how the
stroke fell which finally took from the
Jews their independent national exist-
ence. And though, as is hinted, they
were to assemble again in their own
land after years in exile, yet it was not
to be as a free people. And henceforth,
though some of the Jewish people re-
turned to Judea, they became an increas-
ingly scattered people, living in all parts of
the Persian, Grecian and Roman empires.
It was as a race, rather than as a
nation, that they were to fulfill their
mission of teaching the world about
God.

Notes.
Verses 11-13.—Zedekiah, as we have
seen, was merely a tributary prince, ac-
ting as regent for the Babylonian mon-
arch. His diplomacy was not of the
straightforward sort, but aimed at free-
dom for the Jews when the Egyptian
and Babylonian forces would be worn
out fighting against one another. He
therefore encouraged and helped Egypt
against Babylon. It was a tricky pol-
icy, and a foolish one. Moreover, Zede-
kiah was guilty of breaking the solemn
oath he had sworn to Nebuchadnezzar.
Here again he showed no regard for the
glory of God.

Verses 14-16.—"Like priest, like peo-
ple." The character of the religious in-
structors of a people is a fair measure
of the people's religious life. Vigorous
true preaching will lead people to be-
come vigorously and truly religious. But
on the other hand, men who will so
preach can only arise in numbers from
a people who are deeply religious. In
the case of the Jews priests and people
were equally bad, and equally deaf to
God's messages.

It is with individuals as with nations;
God hears with evil ways until there is
no hope of reform, and then only does
he help fall. There comes a time in a
sinful career when genuine repentance is
no longer possible. The Jewish nation
had reached that point.
Verses 17-20.—The kingdom of Israel
had been conquered and its people had
taken into captivity about 150 years be-
fore this time, by the Assyrians. The
Chaldeans had afterwards conquered the
lower part of the Empire of the Baby-
lonians, and the Assyrian gave place to the
Babylonian empire. It was Nebuchadnezzar,
King of Babylon, who took the Jews into
captivity.

As the Jews had shown themselves
pervasive and unwilling to keep their
word, and it had cost the great king
much trouble to take Jerusalem, he was
very angry at them, and after his death
his son ended the siege, he destroyed
the Temple and much of Jerusalem. He
was determined to leave the Jews no
gathering place, no hope of another ris-
ing against him. If Jerusalem had re-
mained a strong fort there would have
been plotting to use it again as a center
from which to build up an independent
Jewish people. In order to make sure
of his conquest Nebuchadnezzar
also carried away to Babylon most of
the Jews who had not perished in the
siege.

Verse 21.—Jeremiah had prophesied a
seventy-year captivity. (Jer. 25:8-12;
26:10-14.) That period probably repre-
sented closely the number of sabbatical
years that had not been kept. The law
concerning the resting of the land every
seventh year you will find in Lev. 25:
1-7, and a most remarkable prophecy of
the doom of the Hebrews when they
turned from God you will find in Lev. 26:
14-40. And in this prophecy you also
will see (verses 34, 35) the period of the
captivity and of the unfulfilled sabbatical
years connected.

In Boston.
First Graduate.—The professor hates
slang. He never uses it.
Second Graduate.—How do you
know?
First Graduate.—Why, the other day
he said to me: "After this, young lady,
see that you cut out slang."



James B. Dill, one of the foremost
corporation lawyers of America, was
appointed by Governor Stokes of New
Jersey a judge of
the Court of Errors
and Appeals of the
State. He surren-
ders an income of
\$300,000 a year
from his law prac-
tice to become a
judge with a salary
of \$3,000. His last
private act was to
refuse a retainer of
\$25,000 offered by
an insurance finan-
cier. Within twen-
ty days Mr. Dill placed on file in Al-
bany his resignation as director in
ninety-one companies of the State of
New York. In New Jersey he has
withdrawn from many more corpora-
tions. He has notified clients that he
can no longer serve them. Hence-
forth his duty is to the State. On this
account the Standard Oil Company,
the steel trust and the Public Service
Corporation filed written protests with
the Governor and opposed the appoint-
ment. Mr. Dill's fees have been enor-
mous. The career of this famous cor-
poration lawyer in the Judge's chair
will be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

William A. Day, who has been ap-
pointed acting comptroller of the
Equitable Life, succeeding Thomas D.
Jordan, who was
ousted, has been
special assistant to
the Attorney Gen-
eral of the United
States several
years, and since
1900 has been in
charge of the pro-
secution of trust
cases. For a time
he also was an
auditor in the treas-
ury department. WILLIAM A. DAY.
Mr. Day formerly lived at Danville,
Ill. He was a delegate to the Demo-
cratic National Convention of 1884,
and is credited with having discovered
at that time the plot between Tam-
many and General Benjamin F. Butler
to stampede the convention for Hen-
dricks. Mr. Day gave timely warn-
ing of the scheme to William C. Whit-
ney and Daniel Manning, and he was
rewarded with a government office.

General James R. Carnahan, major
general of the Uniform Rank, Knights
of Pythias, died recently at his home
in Indianapolis.
James R. Carnahan was born at
Rayton, Ind., Nov.
18, 1841. When the Civil War
broke out he joined
the late Gen-
eral Lew Wallace's
cavalry as a private. Later
he joined the
Eighty-sixth Indi-
an Regiment. Af-
ter the war he
studied law and practiced a number
of years at Lafayette. He joined the
Knights of Pythias in 1874 at Lafayette
and was elected grand chancellor
of Indiana in 1880. He was regarded
as the founder of the uniform rank,
and was elected its first major general
in 1884, which position he held at the
time of his death. He was past de-
partment commander of the G. A. R.
General Carnahan was appointed a
member of the visiting committee to
West Point military academy last year
by President Roosevelt and delivered
an address there.

James Van Alen, the expatriated
American, is said to have exhibited his
love for lavish expenditure of money by
buying forty hats for some of his women
friends at the recent opening of Countess
d'Albion's military shop in London.

William Woodville Rockhill, minis-
ter to China, who has notified the
Peking government that it must ob-
serve treaty stipu-
lations and frown
on the boycott on
American goods, is
a diplomat of wide
experience. He
has served as sec-
retary of legation
at Peking, was
charge d'affaires
in Korea, has been
minister to
Greece, Roumania
and Servia, also
first assistant Secretary of State. At
the congress at Peking, following the
Boxer uprising, he was United States
plenipotentiary and signed the final
protocol. Mr. Rockhill has traveled
extensively in the far East. Among
other official positions that he has held
was that of director of the bureau of
American republics.

Rear Admiral Francis John Higgin-
son, recently retired, has seen forty-
four years of active service in the
navy. He took a
distinguished part
in the Civil War,
was wounded sev-
eral times, and was
on board the Hous-
atonic when she
was blown up by a
torpedo off Charles-
ton. Admiral Hig-
ginson was born in
Boston in 1843 and
was graduated
from the naval
academy in 1861. He received a com-
mander's commission in 1882, was
made a captain in 1891, reached the
position of commodore in 1898 and the
following year was promoted to be
rear admiral. He commanded the
Massachusetts during the Spanish
war, and took part in the battle of
Santiago. His last position was com-
mandant of the Washington navy
yard.

General James R. Carnahan, major
general of the Uniform Rank, Knights
of Pythias, died recently at his home
in Indianapolis.
James R. Carnahan was born at
Rayton, Ind., Nov.
18, 1841. When the Civil War
broke out he joined
the late Gen-
eral Lew Wallace's
cavalry as a private. Later
he joined the
Eighty-sixth Indi-
an Regiment. Af-
ter the war he
studied law and practiced a number
of years at Lafayette. He joined the
Knights of Pythias in 1874 at Lafayette
and was elected grand chancellor
of Indiana in 1880. He was regarded
as the founder of the uniform rank,
and was elected its first major general
in 1884, which position he held at the
time of his death. He was past de-
partment commander of the G. A. R.
General Carnahan was appointed a
member of the visiting committee to
West Point military academy last year
by President Roosevelt and delivered
an address there.

James Van Alen, the expatriated
American, is said to have exhibited his
love for lavish expenditure of money by
buying forty hats for some of his women
friends at the recent opening of Countess
d'Albion's military shop in London.

William Woodville Rockhill, minis-
ter to China, who has notified the
Peking government that it must ob-
serve treaty stipu-
lations and frown
on the boycott on
American goods, is
a diplomat of wide
experience. He
has served

Crawford Avalanche.

G. P. HARR, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

The American Birth Rate.

The new statistics concerning the birth rate of the country need not awaken fears for its future. Americans are in the main a normal, healthy minded people whose philoprogenitiveness is about on a par with that of other people living under similar conditions. It is well known that not only in the United States, but everywhere in the civilized world, the number of children in a family decreases as the standard of living increases. It is so in Great Britain. It is so in France, where the peculiar land laws have received the name of the "two child system," because estates have been subdivided to the limit of existence according to established standards. It is a familiar fact everywhere that the poor and shiftless have the largest families. In the old time the minister with \$500 a year proverbially had many sons and sent them all to college. The conditions of life have changed. A decent bringing up, including a fair education, costs vastly more in proportion to income than it did before 1820. Ever since that time the decreasing birth rate of the native Americans has been noted, a tendency shared by our immigrant population and their descendants as fast as their standards of comfort rise.

Perhaps it is well to preach against "race suicide" to families of large wealth, or an ample competence, for the country, though they seem to invite it less than city people of moderate means. But is it well to persuade parents that it is their duty to bring more children into the world than they can rear properly and healthfully? A few strong, well trained children are of more use to the state than many lawless weaklings. The national idea is not that of military despots who wish mothers to give them sons to feed powder. What we want are men and women sound bodies, good minds and well disciplined characters. Quality is better than quantity. No condemnation, indeed, can be too great for husbands and wives who in mere personal selfishness refuse to take the responsibilities of fatherhood and motherhood, but those certainly cannot be put in that class who soberly consider their responsibilities and gladly welcome as many children as they can care for in the way they think children should be cared for.

Back to the country. While people of wealth have for years tended toward country homes, the thinking man of narrow means is now often looking through city smoke toward a few acres outside where he may carry on intensive farming, while his children may at least have pure air, pure sunshine, pure water and pure food, together with the ennobling influences of nature. He dreads to have them grow up scared and dwarfed with the idea that they are underlings; an idea slow to take root in the cordial, democratic surroundings of the country, where small means may be coupled with a manly, sturdy independence. He longs to be acquainted with his neighbors, and to have them know and care whether he has a wedding or a funeral at his house. He is tired of being a molecule in a mass; he would like to be as he should be—an individual man.

A girl loafer. That does not sound very pretty, does it? And yet there are a good many girls whom the title fits. In other words, there are girls who spend their time doing absolutely nothing. Circumstances do not render it necessary for them to earn their living and so they stay at home and fritter the precious moments away in useless pursuits of idleness. Don't a good many of them lie in bed in the morning and let their mothers get up and get breakfast? And don't you think they also dress up in their best clothes and spend the afternoon enjoying themselves while their mothers stay at home and prepare the evening meal? And when they are home they spend their time reading trashy novels or trimming trashy hats.

When a girl goes to a party and is late getting to bed she looks on it as quite proper and natural that she should be in bed late the next morning and all of the family accepts the fact as a matter of course. But if the mother is up half the night with an ailing child neither her lazy daughter nor any of the family seems to think it necessary that she should stay in bed and make up her broken sleep.—Ex.

Climatic Cures.

The influence of climatic conditions in the cure of consumption is very much overdrawn. The poor patient and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectation in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, so is a good night's rest and the absence of that weakening cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing, the greatest danger and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you be able to go to a warmer climate, you will find that of the thousands of consumptives there the few that are benefited and regain strength are those who use German Syrup. Trial bottles 25c, regular size 75c. Fourniers Drug Store.

Additional Local Matter.

Alfred Moreau will meet J. W. in Chicago this week to arrange for their Holiday stock of goods, which they propose to be the best ever.

Miss Woodburn and Miss Moyn have returned from Pleasant Lake, where they have been spending the summer, stopping at Bay City for a few days, and report a very pleasant time.

In the appointments made by the M. P. Conference at Flint, we notice that Rev. J. J. Willits, of Frederic, is transferred to Hickory Corners and will be succeeded at Frederic by Rev. Wm. Coombs. Mr. Willits will be greatly missed in that community.

A famous veterinary surgeon says that if men would give their horses grass when they are down and sick it would beat all the drugs in creation, for grass is to horses the same as fruits and fresh vegetables to us, and that, because of the need of it, they gnaw the bark of trees and eat leaves.

A locomotive engine entirely new to these regions passed north through Grayling last week. It was an observation locomotive from the New York Central & Hudson River railroad which is now in combination with the Michigan Central and the locomotive carried inspectors who were viewing the railroad and country. The locomotive is a combination of engine and passenger coach, the cab extending the entire length on both sides. It was drawing two passenger cars.

Secretary I. H. Butterfield of the Michigan State Agriculture society, now believes that the state fair at Detroit this year is going to be the greatest in the history of the society. Never before have we had the demand for space that is being made on us now from so many different parts of the country and from such varied interests. I don't suppose we can improve on last year's exhibition of live stock very much, but it looks now as if we will have by far a bigger fair than ever. The mile track will be completed this week and the buildings are progressing.

Olaf Michelson and James Mulhall have bought the lumber yard of L. E. Woodward in Owosso. It is an old and well established business in that city, which they will continue, carrying all grades of lumber, rough and dressed, with sash doors and frames, and everything for interior finishing. They have a coal and wood yard in connection, and with their capital, push, and business experience can safely anticipate success. We regret their removal from here and congratulate Woodward for the accession to their business ranks.

All the frills may not be adjusted just right and to produce the most pleasing effect when the state fair opens Sept. 11, but the progress that has been made at the grounds out Woodward avenue the past few days in getting things in shape gives every evidence that nothing really necessary will be lacking. There may be a little more show of tents than was at first expected, yet this will be no drawback. Rather it will lend variety to the scene. All the main buildings and permanent structures necessary are sure to be ready for their occupants by the beginning of next week, with state fair visitors still a week away. This is ample time should no untoward accident occur to mar the plans of the contractors having the work in charge.

The state fair managers will not disappoint the friends of the state fair in the matter of preparedness. Detroit may, however, disappoint her enemies by making the exposition the greatest success, financial and educational, in the history of the state fair association. There is nothing like locating in the midst of a populous, intelligent and industrious community to achieve complete success when the enterprise is of the nature of a state fair.—Detroit Journal.

Those who are troubled with thistles on their farms will find this to be useful information. A correspondent of Michigan Farmer says:

It is quite useless to cut thistles when they are growing in the spring. Their roots go very deep; oftentimes they have been found down as far as twenty feet, so as long as the ground is wet they will grow as fast as one can cut them. The right time to cut all kinds of thistles in this country is in July or August, when they are in blossom, for at that time their stocks are dry and hollow. The ground is generally very dry at that time of the year. And the hot sun spurs in the hollow stalks and kills the roots, and if it should happen to be a wet season, the hollow stalks fill with water and rot several inches in the ground, so it leaves the plant in very poor shape to grow the following spring.

Oftentimes it is a very good plan to put salt on the stalks after they have been cut, for it will help to rot the roots. Mr. Jackson adopted the most certain method of getting rid of his thistle patch when he cut them while they were in blossom.—If anyone has a surer way to get rid of them I will be only too glad to hear from him in the next issue.

The mayor of Huddersfield, England, has devised a scheme for increasing the local birthrate, which for that town appears to have been at a low ebb. The parents of every baby born are to be entitled to a cash reward first of all, and then to the sterilized milk, medical attendance and day nursery care necessary to its proper development. The offer is certainly a liberal one and it ought to be attended with results.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

As the Angel of Death has again seen fit to visit the family circle of our esteemed sister, Sarah Woodfield, and taken from them their little beloved granddaughter, Ida Ethel Batson, therefore be it

Resolved; That we, as members of Marvin Relief Corps No. 162, do sympathize with her in the loss of this little loved one, who was so kind and patient in all her severe suffering, and be it further

Resolved; That we commend her who has been bereaved of this little one, to the loving care of our Father, who doeth all things well, and may she say "His will not mine be done," and be it further

Resolved; That a copy of these resolutions be sent her, and also given the local paper for publication.

Rebecca Wright,
Louella Winslow,
Rhoda Everett,
Committee.

Call at the store of

CONNINE & CO.

For

Palatine Oil,
Royal Tiger Extracts,
Coffees and Canned Goods,
Sleepy Eye Flour,
Kruce's D Crackers,
Feed and Hay,
Salt and Smoked Meats,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Butter, Eggs, Lard,
Vegetable, Fruit in season

Good goods and right prices.

Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

New Music.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

Central Drug Store.

Public is Aroused.

The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, of 346 St. Clair Ave., Columbus, O., writes: "For several months, I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were wrecked; I could not sleep, and my stomach was so weak from useless doctors' drugs, that I not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters, I obtained relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at Fourniers drug store; price 50c.

A Touching Story

is the saving from death, of the baby girl of Geo. A. Eyer, Cumberland, Md. He writes: "At the age of eleven months, our little girl was in declining health, with serious Throat Trouble, and two physicians gave her up. We were almost in despair, when we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. The first bottle she was cured, and is now in perfect health." Never fails to relieve and cure a cough or cold. At Fourniers drug store; 50c and \$1.00 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Order of Publication.

State of Michigan,
The Circuit Court for the
County of Crawford.
Mary V. McMillan,
Complainant,

vs.
Royal E. McMillan,
Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said County, on the twentieth day of July A. D. 1905. In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Royal E. McMillan, is a resident of this state, but his whereabouts are unknown, therefore on motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Royal E. McMillan, cause his appearance to be entered herein within thirty days from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER, Solicitor for Complainant. ju127-7w

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.

Daily and personally conducted excursions are operated through to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland without change, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only \$7.00, via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

FILL IN THIS COUPON
AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

The BEST That MONEY CAN BUY.

For neat fit and good workmanship the

Peerless Shirts

And Peerless Pants

defy competition. All garments warranted not to rip. Established 1874. That's all. On sale by the

Grayling Mercantile Co.

Save Your EYES!



Don't put off wearing glasses until your eyesight is ruined, for, from two dollar up, I can fit you with spectacles or eye glasses that will promptly relieve your aching eyes and make you see better and look better. I have the latest and most scientific methods of examination. Come and be convinced of my ability to please you. Your eyes tested free.

H. A. BLAKLEY,

—AT—

FOURNIERS DRUG STORE,

All the time.

Millionaires Poor Stomach.

The worn-out stomach of the overfed millionaire is often paraded in the public prints as a horrible example of the evils attendant on the possession of great wealth. But millionaires are not the only ones who are afflicted with bad stomachs. The proportion is far greater among the toilers. Dispepsia and indigestion are rampant among these people, and they suffer far worse tortures than the millionaire, unless they avail themselves of a standard medicine like Green's August Flower, which has been a favorite household remedy for all stomach troubles for over thirty-five years. August Flower cures the torpid liver, thus creating appetite and insuring perfect digestion. It tones and vitalizes the entire system, and makes life worth living, no matter what your station. Trial bottles 50c, regular size, 75c. L. Fournier.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Groceries, Shoes,

Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in

Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath,

Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and

Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of your products and profit thereby.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,

At this office.

A. C. HENDERSON

The Tailor!

Originator and Introducing of Fine Garments for Men.

If you could see yourself as others can see you, would you not come in and look through our fine sample line for spring and summer and get one of our well made and

Stylish Suits.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon

Grayling, Mich.

McMILLAN'S Restaurant

And Ice Cream Parlor.

(Next door to Jorgensen's store.)

Meals at all hours. Short order work a specialty. Fresh Bread, Cake, Pies. Office for long distance telephone.

A. C. Smith.

Veterinary Surgeon

Grayling, Mich.

Will answer professional calls from Grayling. ju16-5

The Old Reliable

BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Roberts' Laundry, Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

The McKay House.

A. Pearsall, Prop.

Rate - \$1.00 Per Day

Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

FOR Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1905.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand at time, as follows:

| Bay City. | Grayling. | Train No. | Grayling. | Mackinaw. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| LV. | ARR. | | LV. | ARR. |
| 11:00 am | 4:10 am | 207. | 4:20 am | 7:30 am |
| 11:00 am | 1:35 pm | 201. | 1:40 pm | 4:20 pm |
| 10:35 am | 12:15 pm | 159. | 2:10 pm | 5:30 pm |
| 8:15 am | 4:15 am | 99. | | |
| 6:30 am | 4:35 pm | 97. | 8:30 am | 6:40 pm |

| ARR. | LV. | ARR. | LV. |
|---------|----------|------|----------|
| 5:15 pm | 2:10 pm | 206. | 2:00 pm |
| 3:30 am | 12:49 am | 202. | 12:44 am |
| | | 158. | 10:15 pm |
| 9:45 am | 7:10 am | 90. | |
| | | 98. | 4:00 pm |
| | | | 6:00 am |

| Lewiston. | Grayling. | Train No. | Grayling. | Lewiston. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ARR. | LV. | | ARR. | LV. |
| 7:55 am | 6:30 am | 93. | | |
| | | 94. | 1:40 pm | 12:15 pm |

| Joh'burg. | Grayl'g. | 91 | Grayl'g. | Joh'burg. |
|-----------|----------|----|----------|-----------|
| ARR. | LV. | | ARR. | LV. |
| 7:50 am | 6:00 am | | 1:40 am | 11:50 am |

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

| a. m. | p. m. | STATIONS. | p. m. | a. m. |
|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| 7 00 | 2 30 | D. Fredric A. | 12 05 | 6 00 |
| | | ... A. S. R. | | |
| 7 25 | 2 48 | ... Fayette | 11 50 | 5 15 |
| 7 45 | 3 00 | A. Deward D. | 11 35 | 4 50 |
| 9 20 | | ... M. River | | |
| 9 40 | 3 15 | ... B. L. J'n | 11 18 | 4 25 |
| | | ... C. Lake | | |
| | | ... B. Lake | | |
| 9 45 | 3 18 | ... Ma Road | 11 13 | 4 20 |
| 10 00 | 3 29 | ... Lake H'd | 11 05 | 4 05 |
| 10 40 | | ... ALBA D. | 10 50 | 3 42 |
| 11 10 | 3 55 | D. Gr. River | 11 20 | 3 10 |
| 11 25 | 4 04 | ... Gr. Camp | 11 11 | 3 50 |
| 11 35 | 4 10 | ... J'n River | 11 06 | 3 45 |
| 11 40 | 4 13 | ... Wards | 11 02 | 3 40 |
| 12 06 | 4 30 | A. E. J'n D. | 9 50 | 2 20 |
| | | | | |

p. m. p. m. p. m. p. m.

Trains will stop where no time is shown.

Trains will stop for passengers on or at where point is shown.

CLARE HARRIS, Gen. Manager

W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A K following your name means we want our money.

School Supplies at Fournier's.

New tablets and pencils at Sorenson's.

Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

Souvenir Post Cards for sale at J. W. Sorenson's.

School tablets from 1¢ up at Fournier's Drug Store.

Souvenir Post Cards for sale at J. W. Sorenson's.

Floyd Thayer will begin teaching the school at Mio, next week.

Mrs. W. F. Brink went to Petoosky yesterday for a weeks outing.

Born, Aug. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, a son.

New tablets and pencils at Sorenson's.

N. P. Olson is improving his residence by a fresh coat of paint.

Miss Laura Simpson will return to Traverse City tomorrow.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's Market.

Miss Katie Bates is spending the week with friends in Bay City.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Adler Jorgenson Tuesday Aug. 29, a son.

R. Hanson is beautifying his residence by a fresh coat of paint.

Patrolman the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Mrs. J. H. Bloomfield of West Bay City is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Colson.

H. A. Blakley the graduate and expert optician at Fournier's drug store.

Free consultation and examination by H. A. Blakley, optician at Fournier's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Woodburn entertained for Dr. and Mrs. Becker Friday evening.

Mrs. Louise Niles will teach at Lovell the coming year, beginning Sept. 5th.

The Misses McIntyre will resume their schools this week, after a pleasant rest at home.

Adelbert Taylor is putting a basement under his residence on Peninsular Avenue.

J. B. Redhead was in town the last of the week. He reports crops good and plenty of fish down the river.

Mrs. Rose Belmore of Beaver Creek, is visiting her old neighbors, Luke Bosom and family, near West Branch, this week.

FOR SALE—Good healthy pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old. Leave your orders at the Central Market, for any number. Prices right.

Clarence, Ralph and Miss Ruby Claggett are down from Johannesburg this week, visiting old friends and playmates.

Miss Princess E. Moon, of Lansing, Miss Lulu Krouse and Miss Grace Cummins, of Bay City, are the guests of Miss Bertha Woodburn.

Fred Michelson has bought the cozy residence of Jas. Mulhall. Fred is young yet but it may be for an investment as he has an eye to business.

Miss Mason of Rochester, Mich., formerly residing here was the guest of Mrs. Dr. Weacott last week and was glad to meet many of her old friends.

The local Lodge F. & A. M. went to Gaylord Tuesday by special train. About sixty of the brethren were in the party and were all well pleased with the trip.

Miss Ada Nold of Petoosky has been engaged to teach the 6th grade in our school in place of Miss Ida Minnie De Vries, resigned. School begins Sept. 5th.

The slab saw in the old mill, Monday, threw a piece of slab at Clarence Vanamberg, and cut a severe gash in his face, requiring nearly a dozen stitches to close. It was a close shave for big trouble.

Thos. Sheridan, near Johannesburg, cleaned up 1,687 bushels of wheat, that weighed over 60 lbs to the bushel. His oat crop averaged 56 bushels to the acre. This northern country is nearly worthless.

A souvenir postal card, bearing a cut of the magnificent steamer, City of Cleveland, with Miss Williams and Dorland on board was received Saturday. After doing the market in Detroit they will be at home.

Lewis Sands of Manistee, the millionaire lumberman who has been well known here from his holdings in this county, died as he sat down at his dinner table the 25th inst from apoplexy. He came from his native Sweden when a young and poor man. His success was attained by strict attention to an honorable business method.

100 ACRES—Sixteen acres of land on the southside of the river, between Barnes' and Brink's Addition to Grayling. All fenced; not platted. Very desirable for building lots. Call on or address B. Slekier.

WANTED—Twenty Five Laborers in Railroad work. Highest wages paid. Free transportation; Long job. Earth work to let by the yard. For particulars address W. E. Lench & Co. Contractors Ellisville Mich.

There will be a meeting of the Ladies Union of the Presbyterian Church Friday Sept. 1st at the home of Mrs. Roblin. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance is to come before the meeting.

Mr. L. G. McCallummore, of McCallummore Bros. of this place, paid a visit to West Branch the first of the week, returning with a bride, Miss Rose Doane of that city. Their many friends extend congratulations.

F. L. Michelson with his wife and baby from Johannesburg and E. E. Hartwick with his wife and baby from Jackson came home to visit Grandpa last Sunday. The babies and ladies went to Johannesburg Tuesday morning.

We have received notice of the Fair to be held at Tawas Sept. 19-21. A special feature will be made of the races, in addition to the purely agricultural department. A good time is anticipated. Thanks to the Sec., our old Townsman, Len J. Patterson, for Comps.

Comrad "Jack Belden of Oscoda Co., near Luzerne was mustered out last Thursday after a few days illness. He died with his entire family present, the daughters being home for a visit. A good soldier and a genial man has been mustered into the G. A. R. above.

Fairbanks Post G. A. R. of Detroit will leave that city Saturday, Sept. 2, a 2.05 P. M., with their special train for the national encampment at Denver. Fare for the round trip \$25.45. All soldiers and their friends will be cared for, who will desire to go by this train.

The Cannon Ball train Monday P. M. was wrecked at Maltby's junction north of Vanderbilt, by a broken flange. Two freight cars and the baggage car were badly wrecked and the coaches derailed. Baggage man Tobin was seriously injured, and several others well shaken up.

You are most cordially invited to attend services at the Presbyterian Church, Sunday Sept. 3rd. Bring a friend with you. Subject of the Morning sermon: The Incarnation. Evening sermon: Companionship with Christ and its results. Come and we will do you good.

There will be no service at the Danish Church next Sunday as the Pastor, Rev. Kildegaard will be in attendance at a Missionary Meeting at Big Rapids on that day, and will go from there to Denmark, Kansas, where he will be regularly ordained for the Ministry, Sept. 10th and will return the following week.

Demands for exhibit space fairly poured in on the state fair committee in the majestic building Monday afternoon, and Chairman Butterfield expressed the fear last night that there will be a dearth for room. From all over the state the largest manufacturing concerns are sending in requests for show room and the number of firms exhibiting and the variety of exhibits will, it is now certain, break all records.

The Morning Star of Indianapolis, of the 23rd, gives notice of the death of C. E. Kregelo in that city. His wife is a sister of Mrs. J. C. Hanson and has visited here until she had formed many acquaintances in our village who will sympathize with her for her bereavement. The deceased was probably the best known undertaker in the United States having buried over 23,000 persons. His discoveries in processes for embalming are the best known.

The Cherokee Indian Base Ball Club, were here last Monday with their special car in which they carry a canvas fence and full electric light plant, which was erected on the grounds of our club. Two games were played, one in the afternoon, giving the red-men 5 to 0, and the other in the evening, giving them 6 to 5. They are said to be the best games ever played here, and our club covered themselves with glory in holding these professional teams so close in the games. The next time we will make it the other way.

Mr. Hal Davis of New York, who is favorably known in the theatrical world and is owner of a large interest in a number of the best theaters in several of our large cities, has with his wife, spent two summers at our Portage Lake, where they have a neat cottage, and has become so favorably impressed with the place for a summer home that he has invested with J. L. Hannes in the Woodmere Poultry Farm, which will carry 2,000 or more laying hens besides breeding stock for a starter, and will also put in a nursery for fruit, large and small. The location is ideal and we predict financial success.

The new duck law passed by the last legislature makes the fall season from September 1 to January, which will allow the shooting of teal and canvas back. Nobody is allowed to kill more than 25 in a day and nobody can at anytime have over 75 ducks in his possession. Quail are protected until October 15, 1907, and the partridge season is from October 15th to November 30.



Mrs. Naomi Aldridge.

The Aldridge Murder Case.

The case of The People vs. Naomi Aldridge, charged with the murder of her oldest boy, between eight and nine years of age, on July 9th by the administration of arsenic, was called for examination before Justice George Mahon on last Thursday. The prisoner was brought in by Sheriff Stillwell closely veiled in black, and accompanied by her sister, Mrs. McCalman of Frederic. She was defended by Messrs. E. M. Harris, Pros. Att'y of Ogemaw County, his partner, Mr. Ross, and Attorney Snodgrass of West Branch. The court room was filled with interested and inquisitive people, as might be expected in such a case, and every word was listened to with intense eagerness until the examination was closed Friday afternoon.

The evidence of Dr. O'Neil of Frederic, described the symptoms of poisoning identical in the two boys, and his action as Coroner in ordering a post mortem examination by Dr. Insley, and the analysis of the viscera taken by him from the body and sent to Prof. Frank B. Kedzie of Lansing, who testified to the recovery of a quantity of the poison from this subject. Several of her neighbors were sworn concerning the care of her children, and her actions during their illness and at the time of their death, and as has been published, it was shown that she had insured them in the National Relief Society, of Bay City, for fifty dollars each, payable at their death, but a few days previous.

The cross examination of the witnesses was searching in character, and at the close a formal motion was made for her discharge which was remanded for trial in the Circuit Court. But little emotion was exhibited by the prisoner during the ordeal, until about the close, before which time she was alert and evidently calling the attention of her counsel to points of evidence as they were presented.

It is a sad case at best, presenting as it does the highest grade of criminality, or a degree of insanity unaccountable, or a succession of circumstances that could hardly be imagined. It can only be hoped that the facts may be fully proven which ever way they may point.

FOR SALE.

As I have decided to move from Frederic I have the following property for sale. One horse buggy and cutter, 2 cows, 2 pigs, about 50 hens and chickens, and a few articles of household goods.—J. J. Willis.

An organization in Chicago is to fight the age limit of forty five years used against workmen. It will try to stop age being a ban, irrespective of other qualifications. The Anti-Age Limit league will welcome to membership all workmen more than forty-five years old, or other persons interested in abolishing the ban. It is planned to ask congress to act in some manner to relieve and restore the rights of older citizens. "Of all the obstructions to a man's right to earn a living, the ban placed upon labor by the forty-five-year age limit is the most cruel, obnoxious and absurd," says the appeal issued by the league.

For Sale.

Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for timberland, 40 acres of fine cleared hardwood land, within sight of court house of Grayling, on railroad and wagon road. Situate in NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, Tp. 26, N R 3, W. Adrians E. E. Whiteaker, New Carlisle, Indiana.

The New Lexington Hotel.

BOSTON, MASS.
Cor. Washington & Baylston Sts.
Headquarters for Michigan Press Association and business men while in Boston. Located in business center. Everything new and first class; fire proof; 200 rooms; bath and telephone in every room. Special rate to commercial men. aug-3

Notice for Sealed Bids.

The plans and specifications for the proposed addition to our school building are now ready, and sealed bids for the erection of same will be received by the Board of Education until Sept. 1, inclusive. Plans and specifications are in the hands of W. F. Benkelman. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. F. BENKELMAN, Director.

Special Rates.

For the Soldier's and Sailor's Reunion to be held at Grayling, September 19 and 20, the Mich. Central Railroad will sell round trip tickets from all points between Bay City and Mackinaw on those dates, with return limit the 21, for one and one third fare.

A Few "Ifs."

IF you come our way, we will send overflowing values your way.

IF you leave a dollar with us, it is merely exchanging a dollar in money for its equivalent in groceries.

What we send you will be as sound and genuine as the money.

IF you are a careful spender, this store will appeal to you on the score of economy.

IF you like to secure goods which aren't afraid of the closest scrutiny. This is a good place to come, we can please you and we can fill your order.

We have just received a large supply of Butter and Eggs, fresh from the farmers. Glad to see you.

Respectfully Yours

H. PETERSEN,
The New Store.

Scholars

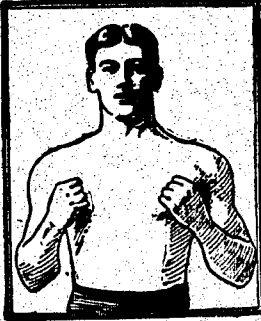
Will please bear in mind that we are headquarters for Tablets, Pencils, Inks, etc. When in need of these articles we respectfully solicit your patronage.

JAMES W. SORENSON.

Grayling,

Michigan.

RESTORED TO MANHOOD



DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

The New Method Treatment of Drs. K. & K. has restored thousands of weak, diseased men to robust manhood. No matter how many doctors have failed to cure you, give our treatment a fair trial and you will never regret it. We guarantee all cases we accept for treatment. Not a dollar need be paid unless cured for you can pay after you are cured. Drs. K. & K. established 25 years.

We treat Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Blood Diseases, Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. If unable to call, write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. Consultation Free.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED.

Mid-Summer CLEARING SALE! At The Big Store!

FOR THIS WEEK we are going to make a Special Reduction in our Summer Dress Goods, all Wash Gingham and Summer Novelties. Come and see our grand display.

In our Clothing Department we are offering some Special Bargains, as we are making room for New Fall Goods, that will be here next month.

It will pay you to look over our immense stock.

Yours for Bargains

A. KRAUS & SON,
Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new, up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,
Goupil Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel

Fleasish Suffering

is often caused by sores, ulcers and cancers, that eat away your skin. Wm. Bedell, of Flat Rock, Mich., says: "I have used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, for Ulcers, Sores and Cancers. It is the best healing dressing I ever found." Soothes and heals cuts, burns and scalds. 25c at Fournier's drug store; guaranteed.

Peculiar Disappearance.

J. D. Runyan, of Butlerville, O., laid the peculiar disappearance of his painful symptoms, indigestion and biliousness, to Dr. King's New Life Pills. He says: "They are a perfect remedy, for dizziness, sour stomach, headache, constipation, etc." Guaranteed at Fournier drug store, price 25c.

School Opening!

School has commenced, vacation is over and it is now time to look over the boys' wardrobe and see what they have to wear; they will probably need a new suit, cap and shoes.



We have just received a new line of

Kant-Wearout Suits for Boys and Children.

We have on hand a complete showing of the celebrated

Hercules Suits for boys—waterproof, moth-proof and line-lined.

School Suits!

Boys' SCHOOL Suits

\$1.75 and up.

New line of Boys Caps!

W. L. Douglas AND Red School House Shoes for Boys.

No better made.

We solicit your patronage.



Grayling Mercantile Co.
The People's Store.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE
N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

The Finest Ever—'Queen City Sweets'

If you try this candy once, you never will be satisfied with any other kind.

Bring us your Family Receipts.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Fournier's Drug Store,
The Old Reliable.

SEASON OF THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Origin of the Popular Exhibitions



THE COUNTY FAIR.

FROM the first of August to the middle of October is the season of the agricultural fair. As now used in the United States, the word "fair" appears to have completely lost its old world significance.

Fairs in England are of ancient origin and appear to have been but the natural expression of a general demand for a public market where the seller with his wares might meet the buyer with his money. Lord Coke quaintly defines fairs to be "a greater species of market recurring at more distant intervals." Fairs and markets have both been distinguished by this writer from a "mart," which he considers as a "yet greater species of fair." All three may comprehensively be described as a customary or legalized place for the sale of commodities.

In the old days in England the laborer out of a job journeyed with the agriculturist and offered his services to the highest bidder. These laborers, who were as often men and girls as men and boys, were put through their paces as thoroughly as were the horses offered for sale upon the same course. They were carefully examined as to soundness of wind and limb, and the bidding was placed purely on the physical condition of the subject offering to sell his or her services. So strict were the laws of the day defining the rights and powers of the employer, or "master," over the hiring or "serv," that the relationship amounted to practical ownership and the service was little short of actual slavery.

Origin of Our Fair.

In this country the word "fair" appears to be applied exclusively to industrial exhibitions, and to what may be more appropriately described as "fancy bazars." The horse fair was the start of it, and it is believed that the institution had an involuntary origin. In the early days a man who owned a horse just a little faster than his neighbor's would issue a challenge for a race. A smooth stretch of road was selected, word was passed around among the neighbors, and on the day of the race a fair-sized crowd of women and men, usually on horseback, was present to witness the sport. The occasions were found to be enjoyable, and the practice was encouraged by public men, with the result that the regularly-constituted horse race, with its thousands of attendants, has succeeded.

The institution grew, and was made the occasion for the display of perfected products of farm, shop and loom. When once started, the mighty possibilities became apparent and were utilized. It will be seen that the present agricultural fair did not spring into being full grown, but gradually assumed its present proportions and character. From the diversity of the interests that called the agricultural fair into being, it is perhaps the most varied form of entertainment to be found in America. It is for all classes and grades of people. Undoubtedly the dominant

idea of the originators and promoters of fairs was to make them an exhibition place for all sorts of products, whether grain, fruits, live stock or for the household, but custom has greatly modified the rule, and the amusement feature of fairs of to-day is not second in importance to the exhibits.

The agricultural fair is the only institution which combines in a close relation business and pleasure, profit and amusement. Visitors at such a place can hardly be entertained without receiving benefit, so closely allied and associated are all the departments of the exhibition. The fair is a time for relaxation and for many persons is the only vacation the year affords. Persons who attend the fair cannot be said to do so because they want to be improved, but are seekers after amusement. The horse race is a popular amusement offered to the people. The continued popularity of the race is attested by the big crowds that throng the fair tracks.

Statistics show that the number of exhibitors in proportion to the number of fairs held in various parts of the country are sadly disproportionate. This fact has been commented upon by students of industrial conditions, and explanations have been offered for it. There can be no quarrel with these people. They overlook the real benefit of the fair to the people. They have surmised that unless the effects of the fairs were displayed at the annual exhibitions no good effects were possible. Such is by no means the case.

Day of the Street Fair.

A few years ago a rival form of "fair" sprang up in many cities and towns, says the Indianapolis News. The street fair was devised to furnish a counter attraction, or claim for the patronage of the people. These fairs are all that their name indicates, an exhibition of industrial products given in the streets of a town or village. Prizes are usually offered by merchants for the best bushel of corn, potatoes, wheat, etc., for the best loaf of bread, and for cake, pies, etc. Agriculturists have never entered heartily into this new scheme, and the street fairs of to-day have become merely an array of side shows of questionable fitness and by no means questionable purpose. The principal object of street fairs, as far as observation goes, is to provide means for separating visitors from their money in the quickest way possible. In many cities and towns the street fairs have brought along a gang of fakirs, peddlers, showmen and transitory merchants whose mere presence was a menace and danger to the public generally. Gamblers were permitted to run their games openly and at all hours. In almost every place where such exhibitions have been held ministers and various societies made them the subject of protest and publicly criticised them until now the day of the street fair is almost gone.

HARVESTERS EN ROUTE TO MANITOBA WHEAT-FIELDS.



In August in each year a busy scene takes place at Winnipeg Railway Station, the harvesters—a jostling, sturdy crowd—waiting here for the great wheat districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of the Canadian Dominion. Thousands of men and a large number of women leave this place during the course of a few weeks to take up the work of harvesting. The general wage offered to the men is \$40 a month for the harvest, but in some cases good men secure \$45 to \$50 for that period—the larger wages are, however, principally for threshing.

"A stranger? 'Eave 'art a brick at 'im!"

Kaiser Races a Train.

The Kaiser's recent journey from Hanover to Hamburg, a distance of about 120 miles, was accomplished in about three and a half hours.

Owing to the rain, the Emperor had intended to travel in the royal train, but the weather becoming fine he expressed his intention of making the journey by motor car in order to enjoy the beauties of the Lüneburger Heath, across which he would have to pass.

In the forest the royal train, which had left Hanover shortly after the Kaiser, came in sight.

His majesty immediately gave orders to his chauffeur to quicken speed, and the motor, a Mercedes car, dashed forward at the rate of about sixty miles an hour.

His majesty enjoyed the sensation immensely, and was anxious to race the royal train. He had long expressed a desire to see such a race, and had maintained that on a straight road the automobile would win. The race was entered upon with great zest, but owing to the curving of the road had to be abandoned.

Near Celle the royal car met with an accident. A loud report was

heard, the automobile staggered, turned, tilted sideways, and almost pitched into the ditch. One of the tires had burst.

The Emperor continued his journey to Hamburg on a car which was following.—London Mail.

Market for Stumps.

A new industry in the region at the head of the lakes is the gathering of the tree stumps for use in the lumber yards. A large number of wooden braces are built every year, and it has been found that the most efficient corner braces are those made from these stumps, and hundreds are shipped east every day. The roots of the trees and a short section of the stump are used in making the braces, and stumps from trees about a foot in diameter are found to be the best. The stump is taken from the ground and roughly hewn into shape before being shipped. After its receipt at the shipyards it is made into a perfect brace. The cost of a carload of the stumps is close to \$400, and the freight charges run over \$100 a car.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

When the Lord made the water-melon he didn't know that he was also making every woman dissatisfied with the size of her refrigerator.

QUEEN OF SOCIETY.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, an American woman, the wife of a Londoner. Many Americans, and especially those who look with longing eyes toward the top round of the social ladder, are fond of saying in a knowing and rather convincing manner that Mrs. So and So, a wealthy leader in society, has gained her place "by sheer charm of manner," and that Mrs. Blank, a multi-millionaire's wife, holds her envied position in the fashionable world simply through "grace of character" or "sweetness of disposition." As a matter of fact it often seems to the every-day, "common" people that "character" or "personality" has very, very little to do with the process of "getting into" society. Unlimited wealth, the knowledge of how to spend it and a very ordinary combination among "smart" people than do a manner "charming," "fascinating," "sweet," "lovable," etc., etc., coupled with but \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year.

For some time the main topic of conversation among New Yorkers and Londoners who are "high up" in social life, and among many who are not, but who would give a great deal to be, has been the reign of Mrs. John Jacob Astor in London. In a single season this beautiful American has achieved what some of the best-born women in England have never done—the privilege of entertaining his majesty, the King. She has all that can be desired in the social world; there is nothing more to be had; there are no more worlds to conquer.

In the drawing-rooms of London the name of Mrs. Astor has been on every lip. No American woman has ever done in one season what Mrs. Astor



MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

has done. They have become well known, popular and have even achieved the acme of success, but it has taken years where it took Mrs. Astor weeks.

Undoubtedly there are very few women in society who possess the beauty of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. She is tall and willowy, with masses of soft, curling hair slightly tinged with gray. Her chief loveliness lies in her eyes, which are large and literally glowing with a clear, soft radiance. They attract great attention wherever she goes, and give her a singularly naive, artless look. Mrs. Astor's gowns are partly of her attraction, as she has made them a study, and some of her "creations" are marvels of beauty and richness. The King was heard to remark after having met Mrs. Astor at a gathering of social lights, "She is the best advertisement worth ever had." She seldom wears a gown more than twice. Her costumes all come from "gay Paris" and are of two distinct styles. In the daytime she is stately and decidedly "clean cut" in the English style of tailor made, but at night she is a radiant vision of beauty in soft, clinging, sweeping frocks, and with her hair falling in loose waves about her face. She possesses sets of jewels to suit each costume which she wears, whether intended for day or evening. It is said that "Live and let live" is Mrs. Astor's motto, which sentiment ought not to be unusual for a woman whose husband is one of the world's wealthiest men.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was Miss Ava Willing, a beauty of Philadelphia. She was married to Mr. Astor in February, 1801.

The first John Jacob Astor was a financial success of the first rank. In 1789 he was a merchant in New York, who dealt in furs and pianos, certainly a most singular combination. Five years before that he was a poor immigrant working for \$2 a week as a delivery boy to a German baker. In the course of time, attaining success as a merchant, he began to put his money into land, and his prophesy of the growth of New York having been verified, he became wealthy. He was the richest man in the city and worth the then fabulous sum of \$1,000,000.

The two present heads of the Astor house are William Waldorf, who lives in England, and John Jacob, of New York. To-day the combined Astor estate is estimated at \$450,000,000, and it is said will reach \$1,000,000,000 before many years pass. William Waldorf Astor is a keen-sighted business man, prudent and energetic. John Jacob has been interested in literature and scientific subjects, but in real estate matters he has been quite content to follow the lead of his more progressive cousin. The English Astor is worth about three times as much as John Jacob, but the latter manages to worry along somehow on about \$100,000,000. The wealth of the Astors is in land, and a writer, William S. Bridgman, says their fortune does not depend, as most of the others do to a greater or less extent, upon the life of any individual or individuals. Industries may change and fluctuate, railroads may be injured by new competition or new inventions, but nothing can stop the expansion of the American metropolis; and it cannot expand without paying an ever greater tribute into the Astor coffers.

A Simple Truth.

Reporter—Well, to make a long story short—

Editor—A good copyreader is necessary.—Cleveland Leader.

KAISER WILHELM FINDS IT HARD TO LIVE ON £800,000 PER YEAR

The German Emperor, with an annual income of about four million dollars is a poor man, and has great difficulty in making both ends meet, declares the London Express. He does not receive a farthing in his capacity as German Emperor, but fulfills the duties of this honorary position free of charge to the federation of German States. The Kaiser draws his income, first, as King of Prussia; and, second, as a private landowner.

His income as King of Prussia amounts approximately to \$4,000,000 per annum. The Emperor of Russia receives an annual allowance of approximately \$5,000,000, and the Emperor of Austria an annual allowance of more than \$4,000,000. Both these monarchs receive additional allowances for certain definite purposes, and both of them own vast landed estates far superior in acreage to the German Emperor's possessions.

The Sultan of Turkey receives an annual allowance of \$10,000,000, and the King of Italy draws over \$3,000,000 per annum; while the incomes of several monarchs of smaller States are nearly as large as that of the King of Prussia.

The amount of \$4,000,000 granted annually to the German Emperor in his capacity as King of Prussia is not taken from the national exchequer, but from revenues from State dominions which were formerly the private property of the Prussian royal house. The Crown lands were handed over to the State, and in return the State pays a fixed annual income to the monarch.

The Kaiser owns eighty-three landed estates, comprising a total of 250,000 acres. He is the greatest landowner in Germany, and his possessions far exceed those of the three landowners whose estates rank next to his own in acreage. These are the Prince of Meiss, who owns 125,000 acres; the Duke of Ujest, who owns 100,000; and the Duke of Ratibor, who owns 75,000 acres. Some of the land of the Kaiser's estates is rented to farmers; but the Emperor carries on business on his own account in several parts of the country.

The Kaiser's workmen are paid ab-

normally high wages, and all his employees receive liberal pensions in their old age or in case of sickness. He also provides liberally for the widows and children out of his private purse. All these payments consume a large proportion of the profits, so that the Emperor's income from his estates is comparatively small.

Practically speaking, the German Emperor is thus obliged to live on his royal income of \$4,000,000 per annum, which is altogether insufficient for his requirements. The Kaiser has no personal extravagances, but lives a simple and strenuous life of hard work and little luxury. He spends little money on his table, for the cuisine of the German imperial residence is notorious for its inferiority.

The Kaiser is not a dandy, and spends a comparatively small amount every year on his clothes. The horses he rides are not of a particularly good breed, and not unusually expensive. He is not a gambler, and does not indulge in other dissipated pleasures which would be excusable in his position.

He is, however, extravagant in one respect, namely, in keeping up the imperial magnificence of his court on a scale never previously attempted by a King of Prussia. The support of relatives forms a first charge on the Kaiser's income. He has to provide an annual allowance for his six sons, and has to maintain a separate court for several more distant relatives.

Apart from his expenditure for purposes of royal display, the Kaiser devotes a large sum every year to the encouragement of art and of drama. He is continually ordering monuments to be erected at his own expense, and buys pictures for presentation to public galleries.

The Kaiser maintains the Royal Opera House, the Royal Theater in Berlin, and the Royal Theater at Wiesbaden at his own expense. All three theaters are conducted only partially as profit-making concerns.

With all these financial burdens the Kaiser is unable to make both ends meet on his income, and has been obliged to borrow money from some of his wealthy subjects.



UNCLE SAM: "Some more of them blamed toadstools, I'll be darned."—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

THE BIRD'S DEFENDER.

Helen Gould Employs a Man to Plead for Their Protection.

Armed with a life contract signed by Helen Miller Gould, Col. Isaac Washington Brown is touring the country preaching the doctrine of bird preservation, and seeking to influence legislative action to have the ruthless slaughter of feathered songsters stopped and their natural inclination to prey upon the insects which devastate crops fostered and encouraged.

From town to town he travels, enlisting hundreds in the cause and engaging strongly against the dictates of a fashion which encourages the decorating of hats and garments with the plumage of birds. Not only school children but their elders are treated to free discourses on the subject, delivered either in school rooms or lecture halls. It is no fanatical oratory, simply a clear, logical argument against the killing of birds when they are so useful in destroying the pests which make the farmer's life a burden. The habits of the feathered tribes are interestingly dwelt upon. His knowledge of insects shows the result of long and careful study.

And as he travels the results of Col. Brown's efforts are more and more pronounced. His cause has been exposed by the press, public and public educators. In the State of Indiana particularly have his labors borne fruit. Laws have been passed to forbid the wanton destruction of birds, and their protection has thus become a State care. The veteran naturalist hopes in time to secure similar legislation in other States.

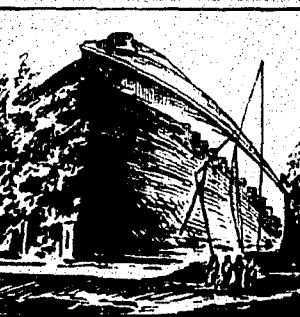
All his expenses are borne by Helen Gould, who is deeply interested in his work. Moreover, she has bought and presented to the colonel a cozy home and tract of land near Laporte, Ind., where his family lives while he is away on his travels, and where he is enabled to pass his hours of leisure and further study the habits of his feathered friends.

A cool and enthusiasm make a bad combination.

ANCIENT GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Golah in Bankipur, East India, a Unique Structure.

The most remarkable grain elevator in the world is found in Bankipur, East India, and it was designed and built long before the modern storage houses for cereals were dreamt of. It was built for a granary in 1783, but has never been used for that purpose. It is 426 feet round at the base, with walls 12 feet in thickness; the interior



THE GOLAH IN BANKIPUR.

diameter being 109 feet. It is about 90 feet high, and might contain 137,000 tons. Inside is a most wonderful echo, best heard from the center of the building; as a whispering gallery, there is, perhaps, no other such building in the world. The ascent to the top is outside by steps; at the top is a platform 10 feet 9 inches round, which has a stone placed in the center. This stone can be lifted, and access obtained to the interior. It is said that Jang Bahadur of Nepal rode a pony up the steps outside to the top.

Fine Scenery. The defunct crew's captain claims they would have beaten you if they hadn't caught so many crabs," remarked the spectator.

"Huh!" snorted the captain of the victorious "rascally eight." "I don't believe there ever was a crab slow enough for them to catch."—Philadelphia Press.

Many a girl can handle a hair curler with more grace than a potato peeler.

Most women know that if they do not behave, men will talk about them. The average household has two summer dreads—flies and guests.



Landlord—We have been forced to raise your rent. Tenant—Oh, thanks. I couldn't do it myself.—Exchange.

"Did you visit Paris on your trip abroad?" "Almost." "Almost? What do you mean by that?" "Well, you see, I had my wife with me."—Life.

First Capitalist—What would you do if you lost your money? Second Capitalist—Start a magazine and expose the methods by which I used to make it.—Judge.

Mistah Johnsing—Can't yo' gib me no hope, Liza? Miss Jackson—Once an' fo' all, Mistah Johnsing, I tella yo' I won't be no man's culled supplement.—Puck.

"You say his death was due to carelessness?" "Yep," answered Three-Finger Sam. "What kind of carelessness?" "Got caught stealin' cattle."—Washington Star.

Father (of large family)—My dear, isn't it about time you were thinking of getting married? Daughter—Heavens, I haven't thought of anything else for years.—Illustrated Bits.

"I never thought," said the conceited lecturer, "that my voice would fill that hall." "No," replied the candid man, "I thought at one time it would empty it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You can't have genius without eccentricity." "That may be so, but I've noticed that it's possible to have a good deal of eccentricity without much genius."—Chicago Record-Herald.

If, in the heat of a family quarrel, the angry wife makes a move to pick up a station, by no means is this to be taken as implying a desire to smooth things over.—New Yorker.

Miss Higgins is very self-conscious, is she not? "Yes. When some one made a remark about a wolf in sheep's clothing she took it as a reflection on her Persian lamb coat."—Exchange.

Little Pet on her knees, before retreating—Mamma, may I pray for you? Mamma—Yes, if you want to; but why? Little Pet—Sure! Stuckup didn't invite me to her picnic.—New York Weekly.

Her Brother—Sister stuck up for you last night all right. Pop said you were a fool. Her Sister—What did she say? Her Brother—Sister said that no shouldn't judge a man by his looks.—New York Mail.

Gusaway—Of all the tiresome talkers I think barbers. Henpeck—Sh! Maria will hear you, Gusaway—Why, I didn't know your wife was interested in barbers. Henpeck—She cuts my hair.—Philadelphia Press.

"What a beautiful new public building," exclaimed the visitor, "and it's almost completed, isn't it?" "No," replied the citizen; "it looks like it is completed, but they haven't exceeded the appropriation yet."—Indianapolis Star.

"That brother of yours, Lucy," said the man of the house, "seems to be a pretty tough character." "Deed, he is, sub," replied the colored maid; "his jests natchally seems to be de white sheep ob our family, sho' nuff."—Philadelphia Press.

The Visitor—What a delightfully snug little flat you have! The Rentor—Isn't it? When we open the door we're in the middle of the room, and when the sunshine comes in we have to move some of the furniture out.—Chicago Tribune.

"The average man out of work always insists that he'd have been all right if he'd only had a 'good show in the last place.'" "Unless he happens to be an actor. Then it's 'If I'd only had a good place in the last show.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Will somebody please chase the cow down this way?" said the funny boarder, who wanted some milk for his coffee. "Here, Jane," said the landlady, ironically, "take the cow down where the calf is bawling."—Kansas City Journal.

"Don't you like your new minister?" "Well, he's very young and not a very good speaker. His delivery is very peculiar; I don't understand it at all." "Nobody could solve his delivery at college, either. He was the crack varsity pitcher, you know."—Exchange.

"I think, dear," said the bright girl, "you had better speak to father tonight." "Why to-night, particularly?" asked the timid lover. "Is he in a good humor this evening?" "Well, he's in the humor to give me to you. I arranged with milliner, dressmaker and dentist to send their bills to him this morning."—Philadelphia Press.

"You sign this deed of your own free will, do you, madam?" asked the lawyer. "What do you mean by that?" demanded the large red-faced woman. "I mean there has been no compulsion on the part of your husband, has there?" "Him?" she ejaculated, turning to look at the meek little man sitting beside her; "I'd like to see him try to compulse me."—London Tit-Bits.

The Sporting Habit.

Sir Thomas Dewar in recounting his impressions of this country, says he was especially impressed with the universal interest taken in American sports of all sorts. In illustrating this characteristic he tells of seeing a ragged newsboy one cold afternoon with his eyes glued on the display in a baker's window. Sir Thomas slipped a dime into the little fellow's hand. The boy exclaimed: "Say, if dis ain't luck, I've been wishin' for a cent and you gimme a dime." "What did you want the cent for?" asked Sir Thomas. "I want you to buy an extra to see what won. I've a dollar on de third race."

Makes a Sporting Offer. Sporting Customer—A pound of cheese, please.

Grocer—Gorgonzola or Cheddar? Sporting Customer—Oh, I don't care. Start 'em both across th' counter and I'll take the winner.—Philadelphia Telegram.



CLEMENTINA GONZALES,
OF CENTRAL AMERICA,
RESTORED TO HEALTH.
PE-RU-NA THE REMEDY

Miss Clementina Gonzales, Hotel Provenca, Guatemala, C. A., in a recent letter from 247 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I took Peru-na for a worn-out condition. I was so run down that I could not sleep at night, had no appetite and felt tired in the morning.

"I tried many tonics, but Peru-na was the only thing which helped me in the least. After I had taken but a half bottle I felt much better. I continued its use for three weeks and I was completely restored to health, and was able to take up my studies which I had been forced to drop. There is nothing better than Peru-na to build up the system."

—Clementina Gonzales.

Address: The Peru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for instructive free literature on catarrh.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called "At Bed Time I Take A Pleasant Herbs Drink."

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE

All drugs in the mail, 50c. and 10c. Buy it to day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. It is intended for use as easily as tea. Address: O. F. Woodman, Le Roy, N. Y.



SMOKERS FIND LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER 50 Cigarettes Quality than most 100 Cigarettes Your jobber or direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.

CHEAP Fruit and Farm Lands in Northern California. See what you can do. Write to J. M. McFARLAND & CO., Fresno, California.

THE Woman and the Rib. Adam gave his rib To make a woman's shape; (Thus the story's writ: There was no escape.)

Many an arctic whale, Witless of the blame, Also gives his rib For to make the same!

I sorrow not for man, He gets his ribber back; But for the poor old whale, Ah! my friends, cluck!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BABY CAME NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humour—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Wasted to a Skeleton—Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

"Within three months old my boy broke out with an itching, watery rash all over his body, and he would scratch till the blood ran. We tried nearly everything, but he grew worse, wasting to a skeleton, and we feared he would die. He slept only when in our arms. The first application of Cuticura soothed him so that he slept in his cradle for the first time in many weeks. You don't know how glad I was. One set of the Cuticura Remedies made a complete and permanent cure. (Signed) Mrs. M. C. Matland, Jasper, Ontario.

An Experienced Officeholder. Head of Bureau—'I suppose you know something of the duties of the office?' Applicant—'Oh, yes. They are to come late, go home early, and do as little as possible while you are here.'

Head of Bureau—'Quite satisfactory; you must have held public office before.'

—Boston Transcript.

Nothing Done. The Comedian—'What became of the "angel" who was going to star you this season?' The Sourette—'Oh, he wasn't a real angel'; he was a counterfeiter.

The Comedian—'Lacked wings, eh?' The Sourette—'Worse than that. He refused to let his money fly.'

Two bottles of Pico's Cure for Consumption cured me of a terrible cough. Fred Hermann, 209 Box Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1901.



Ohio orchard men say the grass mulch method is all right on hilly lands.

The farmer boy who is ashamed of his profession has had bad training by a poor farmer of a father.

Breeding ewes should have a range sufficient not only for exercise, but to tempt them to vigorous exercise.

Rhode Island grass lands produce a net profit of from \$5 to \$10 per acre without taking into account the pasture.

See how much honey you can get, rather than how fast you can increase, being satisfied with an increase of 50 or at the most 100 per cent annually.

The coop should be closed tight to keep out rats or weasels. If these animals exist in the neighborhood the chickens must be protected, but not by closing them in air tight.

The ginseng fakers, after a bad season caused by a frigid blast from the agricultural department, are beginning to look up again, and their advertisements of seed and roots are cropping out in the farm papers. Ginseng is a good thing to let alone.

Underdraining makes the soil open, porous and more easily cultivated, and soil that is made loose and arable is in a far better condition to promote the growth of our crops and crops grown on such soils suffer less from extreme wet or dry weather than those on land that is compact and with a water level within a few feet of the surface.

Wherever roots are used as part of their rations, quite remarkable results are obtained, apparently out of all proportion to the feeding value of the roots. This seems to show that the roots serve to render grain food more digestible. Although pigs do not like raw turnips, yet when the turnips are cooked, and mixed with raw potatoes or cabbage, they will eat them readily. When a small amount of bran is fed with this mash, good gains are made.

A decided curiosity in the dairy life is a lump of butter weighing over twenty pounds found in a peat bog in Ireland, which it is estimated to have lain anywhere from one hundred to a thousand years. Yet it appeared quite fresh when dug out. It was found four feet under the surface, and appeared as if it had been dropped there while being carried to market. But in former times the summer made butter was buried in the bogs to keep until winter, the preservative qualities of the peat serving as a method of natural storage, and it is probable that the butter was buried in this way and then forgotten.

The Colorado press bureau speaks of a new industry for that State. One of its circulars says: "Colorado's sugar-bush and cactus have given way to peas. A few years ago several farmers in this locality, generally regarded as one of the most arid and worthless sections of the State, sowed a part of their land to peas. When the crop neared maturity they turned in their lambs to graze. The results were marvelous. Other farmers did likewise, and the business increased until last year more than 200,000 lambs were fattened in this country for shipment to the Eastern markets. They netted an average profit of \$1.50 each on an investment of \$2."

For club root in cabbage sow lime broadcast at the rate of seventy-five bushels per acre before planting, and barrow in, or avoid using infested land. Destroy wild mustard and charlock, as these weeds will harbor the disease. For aphids spray with soap and kerosene emulsion. For maggots cut circular pieces of tarred paper about three inches in diameter, cut a slit in each from center to circumference, and place one of these pieces about the stem of each plant at time of transplanting, or spray with carbolic acid emulsion. For cabbage worm spray with paris green and rosin mixture when the plants are small; later with insect powder or hot water. When the caterpillars first appear hand picking may be resorted to.

Exercises for Fowls.

While there are those who do not particularly favor the scratching shed, the fact remains that in the scratching shed the fowls get exercise they might not obtain without this structure, particularly if many are housed in a small building. Whether or not the scratching shed is used, some way should be provided to give fowls in confinement exercise. One of the best methods of doing this is to provide a ration which may be given them in the middle of the day to scratch over and pick at.

Flax grain like millet thrown in the litter on the floor is one of the best things to use, but any grain should be used sparingly, so that the birds will have to scratch hard and long before getting much. Potatoes, those too small for sale, are excellent for exercisers. Boli them with the skins on, cut them in small pieces, and while still warm scatter them over a clean floor. By following some plan of keeping the fowls busy they will not get into bad habits, and will keep healthy and happy.

Highway Engineering.

This new profession was first recognized in the educational world by the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, when, in the autumn of 1904, it adopted a full four years' course in highway engineering, for the completion of which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given. Two of the senior class of the present year have taken the course and have qualified as highway engineers. The course is attracting considerable at-

tention and has the cordial endorsement of the best highway experts of the country. There can be no doubt of the need of good highways and of the future demand for men who are thoroughly trained as highway engineers. The course offered by the Rhode Island College is practical as well as theoretical, and graduates will be prepared to fill satisfactorily the positions which are sure to open.—American Cultivator.

New Use for a Farm.

To have "grass-dried linen" is one of the latest domestic extravaganzas. It has been handed along by word of mouth from one to another who appreciate a good thing, and there has been neither need nor inclination to cheapen it by advertising. It was the happy idea of a man who felt heir to one of those New England farms that you cannot rent, sell nor give away. But the first view of the situation showed that his farm would bring him to attempt to run it agriculturally. It had plenty of water, and broad, wind-swept meadows. This gave him his idea. From a city friend he secured a lot of what housekeepers call the "big pieces" of the family wash. When the sheets and tablecloths and serviettes came home it was not so much that they were clean—that is elemental laundry work, though rarely attained—but they had the breath of country air and the smell of grass. From this beginning the trade has grown until that Massachusetts farm is paying better than it ever did under a system of rotation of crops.—New York Sun.

Cut Grass for Fowls.

If one's fowls are confined during the summer some plan should be devised so that they may have an hour or two on grass at night, even though it requires the time of one person to keep them from getting into mischief. If this can be arranged, then have it part of some one's business to see that an abundance of freshly cut grass is thrown to the fowls each night. The grass from the work of the lawn mower is best for this purpose, for it is short enough for the fowls to swallow. Before this grass is thrown into the yard a space should be cleared so that the grass will not be soiled. The importance of this daily green food for fowls in confinement can not be ignored, for it is almost impossible to keep the fowls in good laying condition and especially expect them to be good layers in the fall without a considerable quantity of green food during the summer. To furnish a little variety in this line save the vegetable tops and chop them fine, all mixed together, and feed them while fresh and green, each day.

A Swine Census.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station has been making an attempt to get the pig totals of the world. The station states that the conclusion to the census is that the numbers come to 117,000,000 head, and that forty-seven million, or two-fifths of the whole, must be credited to the United States, Germany, Russia, Hungary, the United Kingdom, and Canada comes next in order, and five divisions of the world, including Poland, Denmark and Holland, having totals of about one million head. The extraordinary matter in connection with the pig totals of the United States is the fluctuation. In 1892 the States had about fifty-two million; in 1901, fifty-seven million; and in 1903, forty-seven million. A vast country like the States is, of course, subject to great financial ebbs and flows, and experience has proved that the "pig products," of which bacon and hams are the chief, are the first to be influenced by good and bad times, because pigs are more easily bred and disposed of than any other class of farm stock. High prices do not necessarily stimulate numbers. When figures are falling above the normal, States farmers are prone to market most of their stocks as rapidly as possible for fear of a collapse, and their action leads frequently enough to a hardening of prices over a considerable period.

The Hessian Fly—Our Oldest Pest.

Few people know that the Hessian fly is one of the oldest of all the crop pests in this country, and that its name was given it as a result of the fact that it was brought to the United States in the straw included in the impediments of the American revolutionists by George III. In 1778. It was first noticed on Long Island, about one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and since has spread co-extensively with the progress of civilization and wheat growing West, North and South. Sometimes it completely destroys the growing wheat in certain sections, and the average loss it causes is about forty million bushels annually, or about six or seven per cent of the total crop. The Entomological Bureau has studied it long and closely, and the recommendations made to wheat growers have undoubtedly kept the damage far below what it would otherwise have been; and yet in spite of the best efforts of the scientists and the farmers who act on their advice, the fly gets beyond control during the season of four years ago and destroyed fully eighty per cent of the crop in the infested region, the resultant loss being in the neighborhood of thirty-five or forty million dollars. This extraordinary and unfortunate development was due to weather conditions favorable to the pest and to an unusual scarcity of its parasitic enemy. This parasite, which forms inside the body of the fly, has been secured in large numbers by the entomologists and liberated in several wheat-growing States and much good has resulted.—C. Arthur Williams, in "Success Magazine."



The White House up to date has cost about \$3,000,000, of which nearly one-third has been paid for furniture and interior decoration. Originally the State of Virginia gave \$130,000 to build it, Maryland adding \$72,000. To maintain the White House costs from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year, the appropriation for this purpose varying considerably. But every now and then there is something extra to be paid for and Congress is called upon to give an extra \$30,000 or \$50,000. The biggest bill of this kind ever made was for \$500,000, which was spent a couple of years ago in a partial reconstruction of the interior and in the addition of winglike terraces and an office building. Every now and then a new set of china has to be provided, and usually that costs about \$25,000—rather a big sum from the everyday housewife's point of view. Repairs run up to a large amount annually, white paint being an important item.

All of the letter boxes, the mail-package boxes and the posts supporting both classes of boxes in the country will be painted green. The paint will be shipped in bulk from Washington and applied by painters selected by the postmaster. This is part of a general scheme of the postoffice department to change the color of mail boxes all over the country from aluminum to green as fast as they need repainting. The aluminum paint has been very unsatisfactory. It was selected on the theory that it would prevent the boxes from rusting, but it has failed to do so. A committee was appointed to select a new paint. After going into the subject very thoroughly and consulting officers of the navy as to the best paint in use on transports and war vessels, the committee unanimously selected green.

One of the greatest difficulties the government weather observers have is to find out exactly how fast the wind is blowing. Theoretically, it can be told from the rate of the rotation of anemometers, but it has never been proved positively that the result indicated is right. In extreme gales, when 100 miles an hour is approached or passed, the instruments are almost worthless. To provide something better, the weather men are preparing to make a few gales of their own, regulate them past an anemometer at a set speed, and note the result. A "wind tunnel" is to be set up on Mount Weather, various anemometers put in it, and a choice collection of breezes drawn in from the world at large will be sent through at speeds ranging from a mile an hour up to a hurricane. The scales on the anemometers will then be marked to correspond as definitely as that of a thermometer.

According to a well-known bureau chief, who for obvious reasons does not care to be quoted, the plays of the woman clerk in the departments are numbered. His reasons for this assertion, briefly stated, are that better work can be accomplished for the government at less cost without them and that the frequent recurrence of the "woman in the case" whenever there is a scandal in one of the departments, is rapidly bringing men in the departments to the same conclusion. He also asserted that members of the Civil Service Commission felt much the same way and, while under the law the commission is prohibited from open discrimination, no favors are now being given woman clerks as in the past.

If a census of the population by seasons of the year could be taken, it would be found that there is a considerable movement northward, and toward higher latitudes, during the warm months. New Hampshire is considerably more populous in August than in January, whereas the reverse is doubtless true of Florida and southern California. Such movements are more extensive now than they were formerly, but they are not of recent origin. Jefferson, during his presidency, wrote on the unhealthfulness of living during the warm months at "hale-water," as he described the capital city. He wanted the highlands of central Virginia.

During the last year the Legislatures of Idaho, Kansas, North Dakota, and Wyoming have passed laws forbidding the desertion of the national flag by printing advertisements on it or using it in any ignominious way. There are now thirty-two states which have such statutes. The American Flag Association, which has been active in securing the passage of these laws, has been urged to assist in securing legislation to make the display of the flag on the schoolhouses compulsory in all the states.

No uncolored silver bullion remains in the possession of the government.

The last that was purchased under the Sherman act of 1890 was turned into 10, 25 and 50-cent pieces a few weeks ago. Now when there is demand for a new supply of subsidiary coins it will be necessary either to buy more bullion, or to recoin some of the silver dollars in the treasury vaults into small change.

Sheep King of the World.

G. L. Waldron of Patagonia, South America, who is now visiting the Pacific coast of the United States, is the sheep king of the world. Mr. Waldron is principal owner in a company that has 750,000 sheep and who has annually a wool output of 4,500,000 pounds. On the sheep range he has two packing houses, employing 500 men, and they prepare 70,000 sheep for the market each year. In that far southern land of Patagonia he owns a territory of 1,200 square miles in extent, with a frontage of 270 miles of the coast. In addition he owns most of the Island of Tierra del Fuego, and 40,000 acres on the Falkland Islands.

A FAST RUN ON THE ROCK ISLAND

181 Miles in 100 Minutes, Including Stops.

A new instance of fast railroad time was added to the history of quick runs some two weeks ago, when the Rock Island's Rocky Mountain Limited made a phenomenal burst of speed into Chicago. This train leaves Denver daily at 11:20 a. m., and makes a running time between Denver and Chicago of 27 hours. On the day referred to the train arrived at Rock Island (181 miles from Chicago) an hour and a half behind its schedule, owing to an unavoidable delay in transit.

On the train was Mr. Thos. Botterill, who was hastening to New York on an imperative that he make connection with the Lake Shore, which leaves Chicago shortly after the arrival of the Rocky Mountain Limited. When the Mississippi river was reached and Mr. Botterill realized how late he was he almost despaired of reaching New York in time. His fellow passengers, learning of his predicament, volunteered to assist financially in raising a purse for the engineer if he would make up the lost time. They realized that they would have an exciting ride and were willing to pay for it. The engineer consented to do his best and the race for Chicago was commenced.

The Rock Island right of way across Illinois is double-tracked and in superb condition. Five regular stops were made and between them passengers saw the train touched the track only in its high places. At three different times a speed of 90 miles an hour was clocked, and for a majority of the distance the train whizzed along at a 70-mile-per-hour clip.

The flyer arrived in Chicago ten minutes ahead of the schedule on the fact that as though it was nothing more than ordinary interest. Rock Island officials also make no boast over the frequent occurrence on that road. The 45 new engines which the Rock Island has recently placed in service on its various divisions are all models of the latest type and built for speed. Every day of the week some one of these monster greyhounds of the rail reels off the miles at a rate that makes the telegraph poles look like a picket fence. Only the special performance sheets reveal the special bursts of speed that now and then come to general knowledge through some admiring passenger's account.

DUST IN OUR EYES.

We at Times Collect Curious Things Without Looking for Them. Few people are aware that Fred W. Saxby in the Strand Magazine that we are all constantly "collecting" curious things without looking for them.

In the very act of looking up at the fleeting spectacle of a fiery orb, the reader with the big wide-open eyes may easily receive in one of his own orbs a tiny sphere from afar that was produced in a glowing streak of light like the one he is admiring.

Meteor dust is ever falling and upon all parts of our planet. The little spheres have been found upon the decks of ships far out at sea, in all the deserts of the earth and on the tops of snow-capped mountains. Drifts brought up from the silent depths of the ocean give testimony of their universal presence. The particles are contained in rain and are easily collected by the magnet from the roof of any house or other place exposed directly to the sky.

Sometimes they are sometimes pelleted with dust of quite a different kind, composed of the microscopic flinty skeletons of beautiful plants called "diatoms." These tiny plants live in both salt and fresh water and occur in enormous numbers in some localities. Occasionally, water courses and inundated areas dry up, and the dusty shells of the diatoms which grew there are blown about as dust. There are several instances on record of diatomaceous dust falls at sea. During the thickest part of the fall the sailors have experienced much pain in their eyes, the inflammation being caused by the little dusty shells.

Lesson for Women.

Jersey Shore, Pa., Aug. 28.—(Special.)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills have done worlds of good for me." That's what Mrs. C. B. Earnest of this place has to say of the Great American Kidney Remedy.

"I was laid up sick," Mrs. Earnest continues, "and had not been out of bed for five weeks. Then I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and now I am so I can work and go to town without suffering any. I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have good reason to praise them everywhere."

Women who suffer should learn a lesson from this, and that lesson is "cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and your suffering will cease." Woman's health depends almost entirely on her kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet failed to make healthy kidneys.

The Brass Band.

"George," "Yes, dear."

"Before we were married you once asked me if I enjoyed a brass band."

"Yes, perhaps I did."

"You did. And I said yes. But it seems I misunderstood you, George. My wedding ring is making a black mark on my finger."

"I'll"—Cleveland Leader.

His Arduous Occupation.

Echel—I hear that Cholly Dolittle is a director in the Seventeenth National Bank.

Maud—Yes, he is. My brother says Cholly directs envelopes.

After Midnight.

Wife—I'm sorry to see you come home in such a state as this, Charles. Husband—I know you'd be sorry, Charles, and that's why I told you not to sit up.—Boston Transcript.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

THE TURN OF LIFE

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases—Intelligent Women Prepare for It. Two Relate their Experience.

The "change of life" is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason.

Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active and with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

These symptoms are all just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance and the cry should be heeded in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life. It invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried thousands of women safely through this crisis.

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and it will be furnished absolutely free of charge.

Read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

I have been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the change of life. My womb was badly swollen, my stomach was full, I had dizzy spells, sick headaches, and was very nervous.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound succeeded where others fail.



"I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you directed, and I am happy to say that all those distressing symptoms left me and I have passed safely through the change of life. A well woman. I am now recommending your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. Annie E. G. Hyland, Chester town, Md.

Another Woman's Case.

"During change of life words cannot express what I suffered. My physician said I had a cancerous condition of the womb. One day I read some of the testimonials of women who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I decided to try it, and to write you for advice. Your medicine made me a well woman, and all my bad symptoms soon disappeared."

"I advised every woman at this period of life to take your medicine and write you for advice."—Mrs. Lizzie Hinkle, Salem, Ind.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle it will do for any woman at this time of life.

It has conquered pain, restored health, and prolonged life in cases that utterly baffled physicians.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Write for this free bottle today. See coupons below.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSTIPATION STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLE

Until Mull's Grape Tonic came upon the American market there was no cure for Constipation.

We believe the best way to convince you that Mull's Grape Tonic is a positive cure is to give you a bottle and prove it. Constipation indicates that your bowels or intestines are in a state of decay and death. Beware of physics—Pills, etc., they make you worse.

If you are afflicted use these free coupons at once while the offer is open for yourself and give one each to your friends or neighbors who need it.

FREE COUPON NO. 1

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic, Stomach Tonic and Constipation Cure.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 31 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois. Give Full Address and Write Plainly. The 50c bottle contains nearly three times the 10c size. At drug stores.

FREE COUPON NO. 2

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic, Stomach Tonic and Constipation Cure.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 31 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois. Give Full Address and Write Plainly. The 50c bottle contains nearly three times the 10c size. At drug stores.

FREE COUPON NO. 3

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic, Stomach Tonic and Constipation Cure.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 31 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois. Give Full Address and Write Plainly. The 50c bottle contains nearly three times the 10c size. At drug stores.

FREE COUPON NO. 4

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic, Stomach Tonic and Constipation Cure.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 31 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois. Give Full Address and Write Plainly. The 50c bottle contains nearly three times the 10c size. At drug stores.

FREE COUPON NO. 5

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic, Stomach Tonic and Constipation Cure.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 31 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois. Give Full Address and Write Plainly. The 50c bottle contains nearly three times the 10c size. At drug stores.

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FREE COUPON NO. 9

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic, Stomach Tonic and Constipation Cure.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 31 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois. Give Full Address and Write Plainly. The 50c bottle contains nearly three times the 10c size. At drug stores.

FREE COUPON NO. 10

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic, Stomach Tonic and Constipation Cure.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 31 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois. Give Full Address and Write Plainly. The 50c bottle contains nearly three times the 10c size. At drug stores.

TWO SCHOOLS.
I put my heart to school.
In the world where men grow wise,
"Go out," I said, "and learn the rule;
Come back when you win the prize."
My heart came back again.
"And where is the prize?" I cried.
"The rule was false, and the prize
was pain,
And the teacher's name was Pride."
I put my heart to school
In the woods where wild birds sing
In the fields where flowers spring,
Where brooks run cool and clear,
And the blue of heaven bends near.
"Go out," I said, "you are only a fool,
But perhaps they can teach you here."
"And why do you stay so long,
My heart, and where do you roam?"
The answer came with a laugh and a song,
"I find this school is home."
—Henry van Dyke in Atlantic Monthly.

GRANDFATHER'S PANTHER STORY.

BY C. A. STEPHENS.

Grandfather used to tell us the following story of an adventure he had with a panther when a boy.

He never speaks of a panther, though. Catamount is his name for the creature, though sometimes, when he is talking with any of the old hunters and trappers, they speak of it as the "Indian devil." That was the name the Indians used to have for it, because the Indians used to have such a dread of it. But it's all the same thing. Catamount, "Indian devil," cougar, and puma, all mean panther, and a still more general name for it in this country is the North American tiger.

I suppose one reason why it has so many names is because it differs in color and size through different latitudes of the continent. Along the northern portions of the United States and in Canada it is of a mottled gray, fading into white upon the under parts of the body. But farther south the fur takes a sunny tint growing tawny in the Southern States. While still farther down, in Mexico and South America, it becomes spotted and mottled, like the tiger and leopard, and the people here call it the jaguar. In California they have named it "the Californian lion." And up in Oregon and Washington they have "a purple panther," at least they say so.

"It was in the year 1812," as grandfather tells it, "I was nothing but a boy at that time, and the country was all new around here. My father had moved up two years before, and had got a clearing of some fifty acres made, and a frame house up. There was but one family nearer than the settlement in the lower part of the township, where the village is now. Jeremy Edwards had come up the year before father, and felled the trees across the stream there, where Edwards lives now.

"In 1812 was Jim Madison's war—with England. They didn't volunteer then; troops had to be raised by draft. Father and Edwards were both drafted. I well remember the night they were summoned. Terrible time among the homefolks! Mother and Mrs. Edwards and the girls cried all night. But there was no help for it. There was no such thing as substitutes then. They had to go the next morning, and leave us to take care of ourselves the best we could up here in the wilderness.

"Little Johnny Edwards—old Uncle Jack, as they call him now—was just about my age—let's see we were fourteen then—and the men away, everything depended on us. Those were tough times; we had something to do. I tell you. But we used to change works, as we called it, so as to be together as much as we could. For it was rather lonesome planting and hoeing off in the stumps, sprouting clearings. Ah! that was a long, anxious summer. He was somewhere on Lake Champlain. But the weeks dragged by, and cold weather came on.

"We were getting things fixed up to pass the winter as well as we could, when one night about the first of November, Johnny came running over to ask if we had seen anything of Brindle, the cow. It had been a bright Indian summer day, and they had turned her out to browse, but she hadn't come up as usual, and was nowhere in sight. It was already dusk, but taking the old gun we started together, and hunted both clearings well over. Brindle was certainly not in the cleared land.

"Have to give her up tonight, Johnny," said I. "But I'll go with you in the morning. She's lost in the woods, or edged up somewhere, among windfalls. We heard the leaves crying, and as we went back along saw a bear digging ground-nuis under a rock. Although these were common enough sounds and sights in those days, still we didn't care to go off into the forest after dark.

"It snowed during the night, several inches. But Johnny was over early. Brindle hadn't come in. He had brought his gun and taken Gub along (Gub was Johnny's dog), and we now started off for a thorough hunt in the woods.

"How queer everything looked that morning—so thick and white and gloomy! The snow had lodged upon all the trees, especially the evergreens, bending down the branches, and every stump and bush was wreathed in blinding white. As the cows used frequently to follow up the valley to northward, we entered it and kept on to where it opens out upon the Buckhorn Pond, at the foot of the Great Crag, which rises right up from the water's edge some two hundred feet, a sheer precipice naked and rocky, with just a footway between it and the pond which is very deep off there. About the pond and the

crag the trees are mostly low black spruces. This morning they looked like white tents lined with black, in infinite multitudes. And this appearance, with the ground all white, and the not yet frozen water looking black as ink, made everything appear so strange that, although we had several times been there before, we now scarcely knew the place.

"As yet we had seen no trace of Brindle. But just as we came out on the pond at the foot of the crag we heard a fox bark, quite near at first, then at a distance; we had startled him suddenly. Gub sprang ahead among the snowy spruces, but came back in a few moments, and looking up into our faces, whined and ran on again. 'He's found something!' exclaimed Johnny.

"We hurried in on his track, and a few rods farther up saw him standing still, sniffing at something, and there, under a thin covering of snow, near the water, lay old Brindle fawn and mangled and partially eaten. A feeling of awe crept over us at the sight.

"'Dead!' whispered Johnny. 'Something's killed her!' I whispered back.

"There were fresh fox-tracks all around, and the carcass had been recently gnawed in several places. Some transient little Reynard had been improving the chance to steal a breakfast. But what savage beast had throttled old Brindle and torn her to pieces? No bear nor lynx had done it. It was not their work, we well knew—some stronger and fiercer unknown animal.

"Not a sound, not a breath of air to stir the loaded boughs, and the wild gray face of the precipice towering above us seemed to grow more terrible in the stillness.

"But looking more closely, we now discerned, partially obscured by the more recent snowflakes, some broad heavy footprints, larger than old Brindle's hoof, going off along the narrow path between the crag and the pond. With a sort of fascinated curiosity we began stealing on tiptoes, from one to another of these. Gub keeping close to us and glancing up beseechingly in our faces. At the distance of a few rods the tracks stopped all at once. Beyond a certain point there were no footmarks. Gub whined, almost getting under our feet in his efforts to keep near us. Instinctively our eyes wandered up the rock beside us. But ere we had seen the spectacle there, a cry—a shrill, piercing scream—broke the stillness, and lo! on a jutting rock, fully twenty feet above us and in the very attitude of springing, crouched a large gray creature, its claws working on the bare rock, its ears laid back and its long tail switching to and fro with a restless, dangerous motion. One momentary glance! Then came another scream; and we felt, rather than saw, that the fierce creature had sprung—and was in the air. In that second we also sprang backward, frenziedly, falling over each other and sprawling on the snowy rocks. There was a heavy pounce down in the path before us, a yell of agony from Gub and a loud growl, with a noise of grappling.

"Poor Gub had been the victim. Scrambling to our feet, we saw the animal leap upward, back to the top of the rock at one spring; where again grappling and gathering up the dog in his mouth it bounded up to another rock. Then, going up the crag, it leaped upon a projecting ledge, along which it ran to a great cleft or cavern, a hundred feet above the path. In the mouth of which it disappeared with its prey. It had all been so sudden and so appalling that for some moments we stood bewildered and staring at the spot. Then remembering our danger, caught up our unused guns and turned to run from the fearful place, when another wild scream rooted us to the path, and looking up we beheld the catamount glaring down at us from the mouth of its den, and running along the ledge to the point where it had sprung up.

"Frightened as we were, we still had sense enough to know that it was of no use to run. From his lofty perch the panther crouched, switching his tail and eyeing us much as a cat might watch a couple of mice. For some moments we stood perfectly motionless. As long as we kept still the monster remained watching; but the moment we started, he would leap and pounce himself to spring down, growling furiously at the least movement. If we ran, he would bound down and overtake us in no time. If we fired our old guns at him he would spring instantly, and unless fatally wounded make short work of us.

"Oh, what can we do?" whispered Johnny, as we sat there, shivering beneath those savage eyes, which never for a moment left us.

"We had but one hope if we didn't move, he might go back to eat Gub in his den.

"But no, he liked the looks of us too well for that. One or both of us he would bound to have, and like all cat creatures, he loved to watch his prey. I don't know how long we stood there, but it seemed hours, and we grew desperate and fairly reckless in our terror.

"I am going to fire—may as well, muttered Johnny at last. I was coming to think so too. Slowly we raised our rusty old flint-shot. They were well charged with buck-shot—if they would only go off. The panther growled, seeing the movement, and started up but we pulled the triggers. They both went off. There was a loud scream of pain or rage. We sprang away down the path, but glancing over our shoulders, beheld him struggling and clinging to a lower rock, upon which he had jumped or fallen from the ledge above.

"He's hit! We did hit him!" exclaimed Johnny, and pausing in our headlong flight we turned to watch him. For a long time he clung there, writhing up and falling back, and tearing at his wounds. Shriek after shriek echoed on the black mountains across the pond, and we could see the blood trickling down over the edge of the rock. Oh! it was a fearful sight. But he grew weaker all length, and by and by fell down to another rock, where, after fainter

struggles and cries, he finally stretched out—dead, no doubt. But we loaded again and gave him another round. The far few up from the carcass, but there was no further movement. Gub and Brindle were avenged—as much as they could be, though it was a long time before the Edwardses ceased to lament the slaughter made by the catamount.

"We were up at the crag several times during the winter. A mass of gray fur was still lying on the rock, fifty or sixty feet above the path. And for years after we used to see the white skeleton up there, a reminder of our narrow escape."—Our Young Folks.

DELICATE FLOWERS AS FOODS.

Made into Salads, Jellies, Curries—Cloves and Capers.

Though the fact is well known that flowers are used extensively as medicine, it may come as a surprise to many that tons of delicate flowers are regularly used as food, says the South China Post.

In many parts of India the flowers of a saponaceous tree, *Bassia latifolia*, or mahwah, form a really important article of diet. These blossoms, which are succulent and very nourishing and numerous, fall at night in large quantities from the trees and are gathered early in the morning and eaten raw. They have a sweet, but sickly taste and odor. They are likewise dried in sun and sold in the bazaars. The Bheels dry them and store them as a staple article of food.

An ardent spirit like whisky is distilled from these flowers and is consumed in large quantities by the natives of Gujarat, etc.; sweetmeats are also made of them. A single tree affords from two to four hundred pounds of blossoms. In Malabar and Mysore another species of the tree abounds; the flowers of which are used in a similar manner by the natives.

The flowers of the Judas tree have an agreeable acid taste and are sometimes mixed with salads or made into fritters with batter, and the flower buds are pickled with vinegar. The flowers of the American species are used by the French Canadians in salads and pickles. The flowers of the *Abutilon esculentum* are used in Brazil as boiled vegetables. The flowers of the horse-radish tree are eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

The young calices of *Dillenia scabra* and *D. speciosa*, which are swollen and fleshy, have a pleasant acid taste and are used by the inhabitants of Chittagong and Bengal in their curries and also for making jellies. The large, showy flowers of the nasturtium are frequently used along with the young leaves in salad. They have a warm taste, not unlike that of the common cress, and it is from this similarity that the plant has gained the name of nasturtium.

The hill people of India are fond of the flowers of the rhododendron arboreum, and even Anglo-Europeans use them for making jelly. Yet poisonous properties are ascribed to the species of this genus, and it has been said that the *R. ponticum* was the plant from whose flowers the bees of Pontus gathered the honey which produced the extraordinary symptoms of poisoning described as having attacked the Greek soldiers in the famous retreat of the Ten Thousand.

The flower clusters of the cauliflower, which form themselves into a firm cluster or head, varying from four to eight or more inches across, become the edible portion of one of the greatest of vegetable delicacies. In this it differs greatly from all other members of the cabbage family, whose leaves and stalks are used for culinary purposes.

The flower buds of the *Capparis spinosa*, a plant which grows on the walls in southern Europe, are commonly known as capers. These are chiefly imported from Sicily, though the plant is largely cultivated in some parts of France. The cloves of commerce are the unexpanded buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, a small evergreen, native of the Moluccas, but cultivated in many parts of the East and West Indies.

M. Zola's Manuscripts.

The manuscripts of the works of the late M. Zola, which were presented by his widow to the Bibliothèque Nationale, have now been bound, and are displayed in one of the galleries of modern times, and his manuscripts show how carefully he went to work. First of all, he sketched the scenario of his novel. Then he accumulated a mass of documents, personal observations, and newspaper cuttings, which might touch on the theme he was about to deal with. These preliminary labors being completed, he set to, and, without apparent hesitation, elaborated his work. So closely filled are the pages of his manuscripts, that each one has had to be mounted in a particular fashion. Mme. Zola's gift to the Bibliothèque Nationale forms 99 volumes, 60 being manuscripts in the strict sense of the term, and the remainder proofs corrected by the author, notes, etc.—Paris Correspondence London Standard.

West Virginia's Great Tree.

The largest tree in West Virginia, the big elm on the Hood farm near Shinnston, is to be cut down immediately because it stands in the right way of the Fairmont and Clarksburg Traction Company's proposed car line. This old tree was made famous by a novel, "The Daughters of the Elm," one of the principal characters of the book having lived almost in its shadow. The elm is a dozen feet across and will be used for crossties for the railway.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Most housekeepers will look with suspicion upon a hired girl that holds stock in the newly formed pottery trust.

Victoria, Australia, is overrun with wild dogs.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Resting as a Fine Art.

Few women know how to rest as they should. They think that they must undress and go to bed to be thoroughly comfortable. This is a mistake, provided there is a tabouret or little footstool in the room on which the feet may rest while the other part of the body is supported by a chair. One is rested in even a shorter time by putting the feet on something that is higher than the head. You can read and rest comfortably in this fashion. If only women could relax they would rest more in ten minutes than in hours of so-called resting with tense muscles. Often, after lying down for an hour, a woman will get up saying that she feels more tired than before. No wonder; her muscles were unrelaxed.

Rest without relaxation is impossible. Let the bed, couch or chair bear the whole weight of the body. Imagine that you have not the power to lift a limb. Loosen the tension both of mind and body, and in a short time you will feel renewed strength.

It is not easy to learn to thus utterly relax, for it requires a decided effort of the will, but it is one which is very well worth while. Correct position of the body, poise, rhythm of movement, abdominal breathing, relaxation—these, and the cultivation of a contented mind and cheerful spirit, will transform the drudgery of daily toil in household cares into a pleasure and a joy.

Many women, who stay up late every night and are obliged to be up early every morning, have their nerves worn to rags merely because the great nerve center, the brain, does not get sufficient time for repairing the wear and tear incident to the day's work.

This repair only takes place during sleep.

Smart Traveling Gowns.



A soft shade of rose-pink, Sicillienne is selected for the traveling gown, and the coat bodies is fashioned with an open front, filled in with a low-cut waistcoat of plaid that may be removed instantly. There is a smart little cape collar effect over the shoulders; the sleeve is one of those duffy elbow-length models with lace ruffles, and a deep rose-red velvet ribbon is relied upon to make the touch of color contrast that the present mode demands. The skirt is plain, except for a shaped waist volute of velvet applied above the deep hem, shirrings adjusting the fit.

How to Manage Children.

In too many households there are noisy, unruly, quarrelsome children, who make themselves a nuisance from morning till night. Their parents look forward to the time when they can be put to bed and they may get rid of them, and yet who is more to blame for the condition of things than the parents themselves?

It is only children who have been badly managed or carelessly brought up that make themselves a nuisance to their elders. Of course, allowance must be made for difference in disposition. Still, when children are disagreeable and a nuisance, it is almost always because they are mismanaged.

When they are naturally inclined to be bad-tempered and mischievous there is more need for them to be wisely managed. Children that are delicate or are alling require a great deal of kindness, but a firm hand as well, or they will become unbearable cranks.

One very common reason why children are unruly is that they are deprived of things they ought to have and supplied with things they ought not to have. It is a life study to find out what is best to provide for the physical well-being and comfort of children.

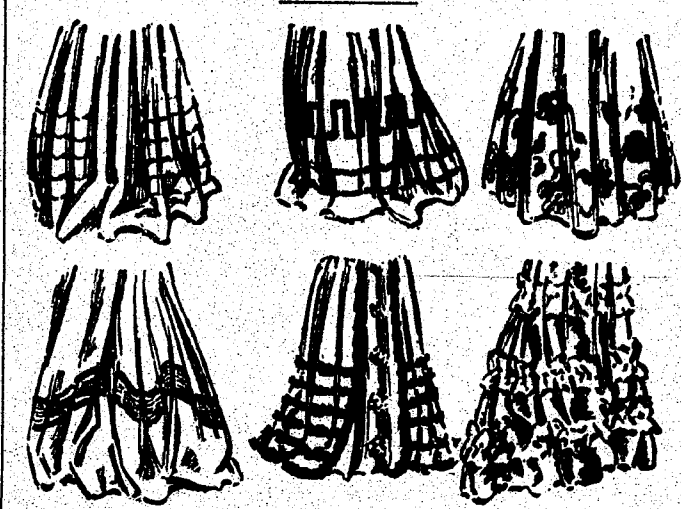
How often is it the case that children are naughty because they are hungry or because they have been allowed to eat all day or been fed improper food. Sleep is another very important factor in a child's life, and late hours bring about ill-temper.

The sure way to spoil a child's disposition and temper is to give him a thing when he cries for it. It is a good rule to give a child willingly all that he asks for, as long as you know it is nothing that will hurt him.

A Snow Lunchbox.

A snow lunchbox given after peaches have appeared in market could have as a first course or appetizer food peaches. For this the fruit is sliced, sprinkled with sugar and placed on the ice to become thoroughly chilled, and frozen. It is served in glasses or

TRIMMING AND CORRECT FALL OF SKIRTS.



In ice shells with a covering of whipped cream. The new potatoes accompanying the chops were dressed with melted butter and rolled in minced parsley. The snowball cakes are made by dipping round white cakes in soft-balled icing and rolling them in shredded coconut. The water can mold for you snowballs of white ice cream if preferred to the bombe glace, but these are rather difficult to do at home. A special feature of the original luncheon, obtained from the caterer who supplied the china and other extra touches, consisted of little individual blocks of ice having flowers frozen in them, which took the place of finger bowls. At the top of each block (they were served on separate plates with dollies under them) was a little hollow filled with water in which to moisten one's finger tips.

Woman Officeholder.

The Marquis of Londonderry, president of the Board of Education, lately appointed the Hon. Maude Lawrence, youngest daughter of the first Lord Lawrence (governor general of India and the chairman of the first school board of London) to a newly established post, that of chief woman inspector under the board of education.

Miss Lawrence was for many years chairman of a committee of managers under the London school board and a member of the board from 1883 to 1904, when she was placed on the education committee by the London County Council.

Miss Lawrence will direct a staff of women inspectors of special qualifications and varied experiences, who will assist the board in all matters relating to the education of young children, girls and young women in elementary schools, training colleges, technical classes and with matters of health. Miss N. Adler was elected to fill the vacancy on the education committee of the London County Council made vacant by the resignation of Miss Lawrence.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Perfect Health.

Perfect health demands not only a fixed amount of sleep, but the observance of regular habits. And perfect sleep for man can be obtained only at night, as suggested by the rhythmic succession of light and darkness. There is point to the old proverb: "An hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after." Those who are in the habit of turning night into day realize this to their cost. The hour before midnight that is worth two after is from 11 to 12. And inasmuch as the human system is more below par at 3 a. m. than at any other period in the twenty-four hours, sleep should cover at least two hours on each side of this time. When life is at stake in the crises of acute disease, nurses are instructed to begin special stimulation at midnight and to continue it until 6 in the morning, in the hope that flagging energies may be sustained through this period of supreme depression.—Good Housekeeping.

Mother's Scrapbook.

Long before the majority of mothers are conscious of the fact, the child's ideas of life, of right, of duty, of pleasure, of usefulness, are receiving a bent which all the education of schools and colleges cannot undo.

Let woman run the race, paint, write, teach, speak, as her talents dictate, but let her use things as being only the pastimes, not the work, of her life. Let the young girl learn the tremendous meaning and sacredness of her functions and their exercise, and make her understand once for all that her real work lies in carrying the torch of life from generation to generation; that she is the high priestess of life, and her body is holy temple; that the noblest possibilities of the race and its upward growth lie in her hands, dependent upon her wholesome vigor and purity, and her wise choice of a mate. Let married love and motherhood be made noble and important in her, one thing to be done supremely well.—Elizabeth Bisland.

Pale Blue Peau de Cygne.

A pale blue peau de cygne has the skirt laid in three wide tucks just above the hem. The skirt is full, but fits closely about the hips. The bodice is rounded out in the neck and a glimpse of the lace with high stock inset. The sleeves consist of a large puff of silk reaching to the elbow and finished with lace ruffles. The undersleeves are of lace and fit the arms closely, ending in tiny frills of lace which fall over the hands.

How to Reduce Flesh.

If a fleshy person wants to get rid of his flesh he will have to exercise and diet. He must give up his indolent habits of sleeping long hours and lying about idly through the day. An

active person does not accumulate flesh. It is the slow, easy-going, inactive man or woman that is burdened with an excessive amount of flesh. The only practical, common sense way to reduce flesh is to eat non-fat-producing foods, making the diet very simple, and then exercise, exercise, exercise. Exercising the muscles drives off the flesh. Limiting the diet increases the formation of flesh. The only sensible means, therefore of reducing superfluous flesh is exercise and diet.

Princess Augusta, dowager grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is the oldest member of the royal family and was born in 1822. She is a sister of the late Duke of Cambridge.

Mrs. Gertrude Leblanc Maeterlinck, wife of the noted author, is quite the vogue with the London smart set with her series of "Dramatic, Musical, and Literary Cauteries."

The Empress of Russia is so catholic in her taste for perfumes that she vaporizes the royal apartments daily with the concentrated essences of lilac, jasmine, narcissus, jonquil, tuberosa, and white violets.

Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson, a comparatively unknown woman of New York, has given \$350,000 for the erection of a physical culture building for the Teachers' College, New York; \$500 for a library, and \$400 for a chapel building for Williams College.

Lady Dufferin of India, was once addressed as "your enormity." An Abyssinian missive came to the late Queen Victoria, addressed to the "Queen of Kings, Empress of the Great Red Sea." Her highland tenants used to say: "Come away in and sit down, Queen Victoree."

Woman's New Opportunities.

"Woman's work is never done," in the sense that she is continually finding or creating new opportunities to be useful. Bright young women, some of them kindergarten teachers, are relieving parents and making money this season by establishing themselves at summer resorts and taking care of a flock of children five hours a day for so much a week apiece. There is no lack of patronage for such benefactors; and probably when papa pays the bill he looks with admiring envy at the caretaker, and wishes himself clever enough to think out such an original, and yet so obvious, a way to increase his own income.

"Antique" Is New Style.

Among the old weaves that have eluded new fabrics out of the ranks is more antique, a venerable textile of ancient and honorable lineage. It comes, of course, with the soft, supple body demanded by the fashions. It compares excellently with the jeweled and other elaborate trimmings of the hour. Pale tinted and shot-effects are its popular forms.

WHEELER REOPENS CASE.

Seeks Vindication for His Ancestor, Gen. Hull, Who Surrendered Detroit.

General Joe Wheeler has stirred up a row in Michigan in connection with his desire to have the name of his ancestor, Brigadier General William Hull restored to the army list. The attempt recalls Detroit's surrender to the British, under General Brock, in the war of 1812. Not a gun was fired on either side, although Hull's men were drawn up

Brig. Gen. Hull, with shotted muskets. After Perry's victory, at Put-in-bay swept British power off the face of the great lakes, Hull was brought to trial at Albany. For eighty days his conduct was thrashed over. Finally, Hull was found guilty and ordered to be shot. The sentence was deferred. A president pardoned Hull on condition that his name be taken off the army roll.

General Wheeler has issued a pamphlet, and it will be used in Washington this winter. While avowing no blame should be laid on other men of the period, Michigan's idol, General Lewis Cass, is deprecated. Cass, a captain then on Hull's staff, was not at Detroit on the day of surrender.

The charge is made that Cass returned from down the Detroit River in time to see the American flag still flying, but withdrew, held a council, and then decided to surrender.

This attack on Cass' courage is new. It accepted it means that there is at least a doubt of the proper support offered Hull by Cass and other staff officers. In Detroit the historian, C. M. Burton, has discovered in old family papers evidences of a discontent among the staff officers under Hull.

After Hull was put in the background Cass, who was an obscure captain of militia, from Marietta, Ohio, was made governor of the great northwest territory, a position which he held with honor for eighteen years. He then entered Jackson's cabinet, ran for President, and was almost elected, was minister to France, United States Senator, became a great land owner, and died in 1869.

HER GARDEN FOR THE POOR.

Rich Woman Lets the Children Play There While She's Away.

A playground for the children of the byways has been opened in Philadelphia. It is a bit of hot weather philanthropy of the most practical kind, encouraging evidence of what one woman can do if she has both the money and the inclination, says the New York Tribune.

Miss Rebecca Cox, while she is away for the summer, has thrown open to the children of the poor the garden of her home in Spruce street, near 15th street, in the heart of the aristocratic district of the city, yet right on the edge of the slums.

Tom, Dick and Harry and their sisters can romp and roll on the grass of this playground till there is no grass to romp and roll upon. Such is the order of Miss Cox.

The garden was opened after she went to her summer home in Drifton, Penn., and on the second day the caretaker, seeing the effect of many feet upon the recently planted sod, wired to know if he should keep the children off the grass. Miss Cox's decision was prompt, and since then the grass has been gradually disappearing.

There is a box hedge lining the walk that encloses the playground, plenty of green foliage, and many flowers, hollyhocks, fox-gloves, marigolds; a half dozen white benches, with arbor backs, rising nearly to the top of the red brick wall, and at one end a little pool and a drinking fountain.

The caretaker's most strenuous duty is to prevent hot and dusty urchins from plunging into the pool, and many a time when the guardian's eyes have been turned one of them, according to his own defense, has been "just pushed in, sir—no please don't put me out—for 'twasn't my fault, sir."

Beyond the Reach of Soap.

While playing with other children a few days ago a little 6-year-old girl was overheard by her mother to call one of her mates a "d—d fool." She immediately called the child into the house, talked with her seriously on the sin of profanity, and proceeded to wash her mouth with strong soap and water in the most effectual manner.

When all was over the little girl looked up in her mother's face and said: "Well, mamma, I s'pose you think you've done it now, but there's lots of little d—s a way down my throat you never hit!"—Boston Herald.

His View of Bernhardt.

Of all the stories told of the extreme slenderness of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt the following probably caps the climax: Two Boston men were talking about the famous actress during her last visit to this country when one of them asked the other if he would like to see her. "Yes," was his friend's delighted reply. "Well, wait past that coupe and look in and you'll see her." The other did as directed and then came back looking disappointed. "Didn't you see her?" inquired his friend. "I looked in and saw nothing." "Well, that's she!"—Boston Christian Register.

Cool, to Be Sure.

I'm looking for a cool summer resort," said the would-be guest.

"My dear son," replied the landlord, "you have struck the right place. Nights are so cool here guests have to cover with six blankets."

"How about sunbaths?"

"There's a good deal of it. From 8 a. m. till noon the sun speeds his time chasing the iceberg!"—Atlanta Constitution.

It pays to be good; if you get in the penitentiary it shortens your term.